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PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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RESTORATION OF SECRETARY STANTON.

That the Office Tenure Law originated in the desire of Congress to prevent the removal of Mr. STANTON from the War Department by the President, is a fact too notorious to be successfully disputed. That the Law was so precisely worded as to completely cover his case, has been doubted, by us and by others. The Senate has judged from the standpoint of its consciousness. What it intended; what the President and all others knew to be intended by the law; it assumes to be the law. Such action dispenses with verbal criticism, by rising into a plane above it. Courts proceed by a different method. Having no consciousness of intention on the part of law-makers, because not of that class, they go exclusively by the meaning they attach to words and phrases; and sometimes they do most surprising things by construction—finding in a statute what the framers thereof never thought of putting into it, and what plain people, guided only by common sense, never conjectured could be educed therefrom. We do not see that Courts can adopt any other rule of interpretation than that they follow. From the nature of the case the Senate has a safe rule, and resorts to it. In this, it does well. It has the same right to work by methods congenial to its nature and function, as the Courts have to pursue methods suited to their sphere and character.

MR. STANTON has been charged with humoring both the President and Congress, giving each assurances of his sympathy and co-operation. That is a matter quite apart from the issue between the Executive and Legislative Departments. Whether he was frank and sincere in his intercourse with either is a problem for each of those Departments to settle with him; not with each other. This was evidently one view of the Senate in reinstating the Secretary. The President had suspended him. The Senate judged the reasons assigned for the suspension to be insufficient, and put him back. It looks, indeed, as if the Senate was satisfied as to MR. STANTON'S intentions towards Congress; but that was not material to the action taken in his behalf.

The course of the Senate was dignified and energetic, and has imparted solid satisfaction to all loyal men. It is to be hoped that both houses are fully resolved to sustain what has been done by any further action that may become needful by the progress of events. In a number of important exigencies Congress has quailed and retreated when it should have moved steadily forward, and with increased vigor. By its hesitancy in grave crises it has shaken the confidence of the supporting masses, and even bewildered those most ready to render assistance. Let us hope that this accession of energy and boldness is not temporary.

The conduct of General GRANT in the premises is truly gratifying. He yielded, not simply with grace, but with manifest heartiness, to the mandate of the Senate. This may safely be taken as a pregnant indication of his position touching the merits of the great controversy between the President and Congress. At first, it was charged, on the authority of the President, that the General had used duplicity; that he had promised not to yield up the Department upon Senatorial requisition, but to give the President leisure to take any ultimate measures he should deem suitable; and that he had unexpectedly failed to make good his assurances. If this charge had been sustained, it would have detracted immeasurably from the reputation of the General. But it was soon abandoned. Indeed, proof was not long in coming forth that the President was duly notified of what was intended, and failed to make the resistance he had vaunted.

Almost simultaneously it was alleged that General GRANT would be adjudged guilty of insubordination in relinquishing without the consent of his superior the Department to which he had been assigned. It will be recollected that when General GRANT superseded MR. STANTON we held that he was not assignable as a military officer to that position, because it was purely civil; that he was assigned to it as a citizen and not as a soldier; and that it was doubtful if his headship of the Department was compatible with his general-ship of the army. This position being now almost unanimously conceded, there need be no fear that Gen. GRANT will be ordered before a Court Martial for declining to play into the hands of the President in this matter.

It was intimated awhile ago that MR. STANTON, soon after being re-instated, would resign, thus making the triumph of Congress one of form, rather than one of substance. We trust such is not the intention. The issue has been brought to a head. So far Congress is master of the situation. Let it maintain its present attitude, and it need not fear but the people will rally to its support. Pluck is a most excellent quality, when under the guidance of intelligence and conviction. Congress is now exemplifying its uses. By all means, let it persevere.

STANDING ARMIES.

A century and a half ago was commenced that system of standing armies in Europe, which has since grown to such enormous proportions as to threaten to eat out the substance of the nations in order to gratify the ambitions of the monarchs. As fast as one Emperor or King has increased his enrolled or drilled force, all the others have felt compelled to follow his example and multiply soldiers and armaments in corresponding ratio. In the earliest stages of its development MONTESQUIEN deplored this system as fraught with innumerable calamities. Fifty years later ADAM SMITH stated that the prevailing computation in his age was that one in a hundred of the population could be sustained as a regular military force; while to increase the proportion would be certain to result in national bankruptcy. NAPOLEON III. now proposes to raise the French army to 1,260,000 out of a population of 48,000,000; that is, he proposes to convert into soldiers a thirtieth part of the whole people. It is manifest, therefore, either that a great fallacy lurked in the earlier computations, or that important changes have been wrought in the condition of society. It is not improbable that something must be allowed for both these causes.

Statistics, as a science, were exceedingly imperfect even fifty years ago, and in many departments comparatively little progress has been made even now. Still, enough has been ascertained to make it certain that all the earlier estimates were so inaccurate as to be of little value. At best, they were only rough approximations; often they were so crude as to be only misleading. It is probable, therefore, that ADAM SMITH'S estimate of the average capacity of nations in his day to support military organizations was considerably below the actual point.

But, during the last century the productive ability of all the European nations has been vastly augmented by the introduction of machinery. Steam, as a propelling force, has multiplied almost indefinitely the capacity of the nations for producing all descriptions of goods, wares and merchandise, and the multiplication goes on steadily and in apparently increasing ratio. It seems impossible to set a limit to this expansion. If it was safe to conclude that SMITH'S computation was correct, and that NAPOLEON was now pressing the capabilities of his subjects to the utmost limit, a basis would be furnished for measuring definitely what machinery has thus far accomplished in supplying the place of population as a dynamic force. Neither of these points, however, are settled. Indeed, many known facts indicate that to assume either of these points as true, would be to fall into serious error. It is manifest that a century ago the power of nations to carry public burdens of any sort, was greatly under-estimated. It is just as clear that machinery has made much more than the difference between SMITH'S calculation and the demand now made by NAPOLEON. Some of the European nations, as England and Belgium, have certainly increased, by nearly a hundred fold, through machinery their power to produce commodities demanded for consumption. Then, it must be considered that it costs vastly less to run a steam engine of any given force, than to maintain a number of men and women sufficient to equal it. Iron hands, whenever they can be used, are cheaper than hands of flesh and bones.

It must be pondered, as well, to comprehend this whole matter aright, that the science of war has felt the modern impulse as well as other departments of activity. A given number of men, employed in the work of war, can now accomplish much more than the same number could have done a hundred years ago. With railroads and steamships as means of transportation; with telegraphs to send messages; with modern guns and missiles, the work of destroying lives and property has received a fearful acceleration. This was demonstrated during the recent wars in this country and in Germany. True, there were superficial persons among us, while the rebellion was in progress, who saw vast sums of money rapidly accumulated through army and navy contracts, or through speculations in stocks consequent on the expansion of the paper circulating medium, and thought the nation was rapidly increasing in wealth. It was impossible to make them understand that the taking of a million and a half of men from productive industry, was in itself a cause of national impoverishment; that to set them at the work of destruction, in tearing up railroads, conflagrating towns, sweeping away fences and crops, and transforming fruitful districts into desert places, was quickening the waste of substance beyond former precedent, and would reduce the nation to such a condition of exhaustion as to require many years for full recuperation.

Of course, the augmentation of the French armies will result in proportional strengthening elsewhere—especially in Germany and Italy. It was the good fortune of Prussia to possess rulers who perceived in advance of others the changes that were inevitable in the art of war by reason of the general progress in mechanical invention; and who were prompt in adopting all the improvements that were presented. Her military system has been thoroughly modernized, so that her Prime Minister, instead of being dismayed at the gigantic French preparations, confidently utters the assurance that the peace of Europe is not to be broken this year. He knows what resources are at his command, and what his great opponent can summon. But Austria has need to strain her capabilities to the utmost; while Italy, wearied and impoverished by exertions beyond her strength, sees occasion for still larger efforts, if she will accomplish her ambition and realize her noblest destiny.

The United States has reason to congratulate itself that, while Europe, in time of profound peace, is incurring most of the burdens incident to a state of war, it is able to reduce its army to a scale of comparative insignificance. Having exemplified the strength of the Government, and the exhaustless patriotism of a majority of the citizens, it can lay down its weapons, confident in its inherent strength and in the full persuasion that it will not be menaced from without. Herein is hope. Seriously as we were depleted while the war raged, now that the war is over the expenses safely fall far below what is deemed practicable on the other side of the Atlantic. Instead of keeping 1,200,000 men under arms, our army has fallen already below 50,000, with a fair prospect of going yet lower. With so few abstracted from the works of peace, and so few to maintain for the purposes of war, the resources of the nation from the embarrassments under which it now rests must be correspondingly accelerated.

A STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

REV. JAMES FRAZER, a Commissioner appointed by Her Majesty to inquire into the Schools in Scotland, on the Common School system of the United States, and of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, in his report of our Schools speaks in "warm terms" of the natural aptitude of Americans, particularly of American women, for teaching, and also of the training of our teachers as exceedingly imperfect. The English course is nine years—five years as pupil-teachers, two at the Normal School, and two years under probation. Here, he says, they enter on their work "without having learned to teach," and, it might be added, often without having learned to learn.

The recent report of our able State Superintendent shows that only 2,726 of the 15,000 teachers in our State the past year ever attended a Normal School of any kind, and that only 7,458 read books on teaching. There are, consequently, many acknowledged failures and very many more which are so in fact. The teachers enter on their duties with sufficient knowledge of a few text books to obtain their certificates, but without that general and thorough education they should have, and without any special training for their important profession. They have never learned how to teach or how to govern. Even those who attended for a few months any of the many private Normal Schools became from that fact satisfied with their fitness for their work, of which, or the method of accomplishing which, they knew comparatively nothing. Hence, such schools, although answering a purpose as a temporary expedient, do much harm, standing in the way of genuine Normal Schools, which they resemble in name only. They do not, and they cannot, with their slender advantages and their extremely limited course of study, make professional teachers. To make such requires years of study. The books which they are to teach should be thoroughly mastered, and far higher and broader ground should be conquered, so that they may be prepared to awaken an interest in higher education.

The teacher whose education is limited to a few books soon becomes dull and unable to excite any interest in his classes. Then there are the difficult questions of governing the many different classes of students which may be committed to them, so as not to injure the amiable and good, and so as to benefit the willful and passionate. The dull and stupid are to be aroused and not discouraged, and the bright and active stimulated to high attainments. The different wishes of many uneducated and unreasonable yet loving parents are, as far as possible, to be complied with. He then should have all the instruction in his difficult work he can obtain. The experience of veterans in the cause should be given to him. How to influence the child; how to control the adult; how to teach the different studies, and how, in the full and broad sense, to educate that subtle part of ourselves, which is in fact ourselves—mind—he should be taught. A model man, a model school, and lectures will do much in this respect.

This the Normal School seeks to accomplish. It aims to do for the teacher what the Law, Medical and Theological schools do in their departments; and it is as important as either. It is a long time since such schools were established in Europe. It is less than forty years since, on an humble scale, the experiment, as it was called, was tried in Lexington, Massachusetts. It required much labor to accomplish this; and they have made slow progress—in inverse ratio to their value and importance. Now, Massachusetts has five well equipped schools.

I this kind doing great service in the cause of education. Pennsylvania, moving slowly in the cause of education with her 3,000,000 of population, has but four for her 800,000 pupils and her 15,000 teachers.

In our district we have none. We are glad to see that an effort is now being made to supply this want. We hope it may succeed. There should be such a school here with all the requisite appointments and with a thoroughly educated, self-denying man at its head. Its influence on all the departments of education will be great. Many will be induced from the aid afforded by the State and the superior advantages it will furnish, to fit themselves for the business of teaching, who otherwise would not; and a large number of females, who make our best teachers, will engage in the work. Of the thirty who graduated at the Westfield (Mass.) Normal School last year twenty-seven were females. Nine-tenths of those who have graduated at the excellent Normal School at Albany, N. Y., have engaged in teaching.

The very meagre compensation offered to teachers, the estimation in which they are held, and the want of suitable preparatory institutions, are difficulties in the way of securing those who are well fitted for their work, and who are willing to make it a life-business. One of these obstacles it is now proposed to remove; and this being overcome, the others will be lessened. Let not our people underrate what is proposed. To be a good teacher requires a combination of powers and acquirements rarely possessed. Extensive knowledge, a well disciplined mind, self government, patience, kindness, firmness, love of labor, ability to govern and to awaken the minds of others, and sound judgment, are necessary. Small compensation, not increasing in proportion to the increase of knowledge and experience, he must expect. Exhausting labor and a short life are his. But he makes noble and true men and women, or by his incapacity, hinders them from becoming such. He deals with mind and heart. He starts the youth on his way to greatness or usefulness, or the way to ruin. He, if fitted for his work, builds up men in all that adorns and ennobles. Thousands of such teachers are demanded in this district of our State. Shall they have the advantages to fit them for their great and good work?

A POMPOUS LIBELLER.

The National Quarterly *Review* claims to stand at the head of periodical literature in this country—to represent the largest degree of culture—to rise above all sordid and grovelling passions and prejudices, and to estimate men and affairs with judicial impartiality. How far it makes good its pretensions may be judged as accurately from a paragraph, in the December number, taken from an article on the "Ruinous influence of paper money," as by stopping to collate hundreds of similar revelations scattered through its pages. Speaking of opposition to Secretary MCCULLOCH'S recommendations looking to a resumption of Specie Payments, it says:

> "The Radicals oppose him because he is the Cabinet Minister of a President whom they think it their duty to abuse and threaten. He was their colleague, and still the Democrats because it was as a Republican that he came into office, and because, even if it is probable that he is a Republican still."

This recklessness in statement, and this imputation of low or bad motives where none is proven, is quite down to the level of the worst hacks of the newspaper press.

It may be this writer in the *Review* knows no better kind of society than that in which coachmen or other servants are abused simply because they fill humble but useful positions. The disclosures he makes of himself indicate as much. Probably there is an upstart circle in Boston, as in other cities, where such demeanor is common, and passes as becoming in gentlemen. It is none the less shameful for that; and in no way could this writer have betrayed his lack of proper breeding more absolutely than in the way he uses this comparison.

Nor is it true that any Democrat is hostile to MR. MCCULLOCH because he was appointed as a Republican, and is likely to remain one to the end. As we understand his case, he never was a Republican, and never gave out that he was. Always a Democrat, his special knowledge of Finance commended him to the President, and his nomination was promptly confirmed by a Republican Senate.

Equally false is the allegation that the Radicals as a body oppose the policy of Mr. MCCULLOCH because he sustains the President in other matters, or oppose it at all. So far as MR. MCCULLOCH'S policy is intrinsic, it tends to a restoration of Specie Payments. In that central idea, a good many Radicals—including a considerable proportion of the Radical newspapers—coincide with the Secretary. The GAZETTE is about as Radical as Republican papers are made, and it has constantly urged Resumption. It is by no means alone.

Much diversity of opinion exists among business men everywhere as to the right path to pursue in the present monetary emergency. Even men whose daily pursuits have led them to make a special study of Finance, are as much loggerheads as to Resumption as men in other calling. Each distinguished financier has his scheme, and neither two agree. No larger measure of disagreement obtains among politicians. We do not see how it well could, even with the most obstinate intention to get apart. No larger divergence is apparent among politicians, nor is it conceivable that it could exist.

On the test questions, touching this matter, so far presented to Congress during the current session, it is true that most of the Republican members voted against the continued contraction of paper currency. The writer who asserts they did so in order to oppose the Secretary of the Treasury must fall into the category of knaves or of fools. Manifestly they did so in accordance with the feeling prevalent among the larger number of business men, as it was, perhaps, proper they should do, holding a representative position. But it is also true that the larger part of the Democratic members voted to sustain Contraction; that is, voted to sustain the general policy of the Secretary, our reviewer to the contrary notwithstanding. In this the Democrats clearly followed the Hard Money traditions of their party, which were of a later crop.

It would be idle to deny that thoughts of party advantage enter into the discussions and manœuverings relative to the management of the finances. The country is on the eve of a Presidential election. Experience goes to show that a monetary revulsion, happening at such a conjuncture, is pretty sure to defeat the party that chances to be in the ascendency. This fact may not be creditable to the discernment and intelligence of the masses; but so it is. Consequently, the Republicans are specially solicitous to tide over the presidential election without commercial disaster; while the Democrats, if a break up must come, prefer its coming when it will be of political help to them. There is nothing marvellous in this state of feeling, or that calls for censure. Most men, except in rare crises, feel that they have interests as citizens which far transcend in value and durability any interests they have simply as politicians.

A while ago men were frightened at the prospect of a collapse of prices, which they supposed to be contingent on a return to specie. They thought that to stop the contraction would prevent the fall in market values, and that this ambiguous position, midway between earth and heaven, or coin and paper, might be protracted indefinitely. But, prices have gone down, in some lines of goods as far as they can easily be crowded. The labor market is settling away to correspond. It could not do otherwise. A few weeks ago GEN. GRANT recommended Congress to increase materially the wages of clerks in the War Department. Before his recommendation could be acted on, he saw reasons, in the rapidly changing condition of affairs, to withdraw it. Then the Navy Department reduced wages thirty per cent. in all the yards and arsenals. These are significant facts. But when a mass meeting at Indianapolis refused to pass resolutions against contraction, that was a still more pregnant circumstance. This only shows that the laws controling finance are as absolute as any other laws, and will vindicate themselves no matter who may oppose.

RECONSTRUCTION.

No doubt it is of high concernment to have the Union restored, so that all the States may once again hold their normal relations to each other and to the general government. But it is of yet higher consequence to have the Union so restored as to make sure that all the sacrifices incurred during the war were not in vain. Here all the rebels, and all the men who encouraged them to take up arms, insist not simply that no forfeitures shall be enforced, but that no guarantees shall be exacted for future good conduct. What these factionists want is, that as the rebels failed to accomplish their ends by getting out of the Union, they shall now succeed by staying in. That would be lucky for them, in case the result could be brought about, but would make the martyred patriots turn over in their graves.

BEFORE MR. LINCOLN was assassinated Mr. JOHNSON avowed his purpose to break with the Republican party. He did not want the Union dissolved; but he wanted just as little that Republican ideas should prevail in the national settlement. Hence, upon his accession to power, after a short period spent in dissimulation, so clumsily over wrought by prodigious threatenings as to excite the fears of all discerning men, he went over to the rebel side; made factious opposition to Congress; and has so far succeed in obtaining followers in the Southern States as to impede reconstruction. Yet this man has the effrontery to declaim because reconstruction progresses so slowly. If he would only give his influence to that end, the whole work could be closed up in ninety days.

SOMEWHAT more than a year ago the Fenians held a National Convention in this city. Mr. George Francis Train came hither with the crowd, greatly insistant on being recognized as a leader. Not being of Irish birth or parentage he was ineligible to membership in the order, but he proposed to compensate for this accidental deficiency by superior zeal. The actual managers of the Convention were intent on making a military movement against the British provinces across our northern border. Mr. Train disdained to deal blows at the extremities of the Empire, but was enthusiastic for a crusade directly against the British domination in Ireland.

Notwithstanding his zeal Mr. Train was ruled out of the Convention. He was denied the privilege of making a speech before it; and then he conceived the idea of creating a diversion in his own favor by an address from the balcony of the St. Charles Hotel. In point of numbers the audience was flattering, but it proved anything but docile and tractable. So long as he simply expatiated on his sympathies with Irish men in their efforts to wrest their country from British rule, he was listened to with commendable patience; but as soon as he proceeded to advise what should be done his stormy oratory was silenced by a dissent yet more tumultuary. He was baffled, overwhelmed, and constrained to evacuate.

At last the Fenians gave up the enterprise against Canada, and adopted Mr. Train's scheme for a movement in Ireland. It was natural he should desire to go over and see how it worked. It was just as natural the British authorities should lay hands upon him on his arrival within their borders. Perhaps he was even more eager to be a central figure in a sharp controversy between two great nations than to secure Irish independence. His love of notoriety is certainly his predominant weakness, and he has turned himself into many extraordinary shapes in the bare hope of creating a sensation. His last adventure is likely to fill the measure of his ambition.

IN the State Senate yesterday a bill for the resoration of the charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad was introduced from the Railroad Committee, where it passed by a bare majority of one out of twenty-one votes. We hope the measure may be favorably acted upon in that branch of the Legislature, as, if it can fight its way through there, no difficulty will be experienced in obtaining concurrent action in the House. In the Senate the hard struggle will take place. Its friends, however, feel confident of success, and will exert their best efforts to promote its passage, an event which will prove of incalculable benefit to the western section of the State.

The Railroad Committee also acted on the question of Free Railroads, yesterday, and by a vote of eleven to nine agreed to report a very broad and liberal bill on the subject. This will probably be introduced into the House to-day.

Iron.

DURING the Southern Rebellion the aristocracy of Great Britain were hostile to our national government, and gave aid and comfort to the Confederates. The wrath of our loyalists waxed hot against them. If British citizens who made a public parade of being in the Southern conspiracy, and of furnishing arms and munitions thereto, had ventured into New York or Philadelphia while the struggle lasted, and with the avowed purpose of proceeding to South Carolina, it is more than probable they would have been arrested. At least, we should have said our District Commandants were grossly remiss if such men were not taken into custody.

THE friends of a Free Railroad Law may reasonably anticipate a severe struggle in the State Senate. It seems probable the opposition thereto will mainly, if not exclusively, be developed in that body.

"THE SANCTITY OF THE JUDICIARY," and other phrases of similar import, are confessedly rhetorical, but they do not impose on the judgment of men of sense and experience. Notoriously the Courts are just as partizan as the newspapers. Chief Justice Taney, and the Supreme Court of the United States with him, when the Slave Power demanded, did not hesitate to declare that black men had no rights that white men were bound to respect. Judge Gibson, and the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania with him, made no scruple in affirming that a freeman was not a freeman if his color happened to be black. Instances to like effect can be cited without end. Whenever a political question is up for decision it can almost invariably be told beforehand what the judgment will be, by ascertaining the party affiliations of the Judges. About the only exceptions occur during political reactions, when one or more of the majority Judges, under the influence of panic, go over to the minority, as was the case in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania last year, upon the case involving the rights of blacks to ride in street cars.

—For two days Chicago existed without sensation, but the pause was only the lull before the storm. On Saturday morning a young girl named Louisa Stang deliberately poisoned her father, mother, two sisters and a brother, and then accused her mother of the deed. The girl is not yet sixteen years of age, and complains of having been overworked and cruelly treated by her parents. A little sister of the unfortunate girl saw her put something white into some coffee, and as all who drank the coffee were similarly affected there is but little doubt as to the falsity of her denial. Fortunately the dose was too strong, and although dreadfully prostrated it is thought that none of them will die. The Chicago *Tribune* proudly asserts that Mrs. Grinder is outdone, and we are not unwilling to yield the point to Chicago.

—At a murder trial at Orleans, Ind., last week, a witness confessed to having been hired by a man named Sandors to do the deed, and he had done it. The prisoner who was thus proved innocent was immediately dismissed, but the crowd in the court room became intensely excited, and determined to hang the self-confessed murderer. A scene of the wildest excitement then occurred. All of the members of the bar, sheriff, constables, and the officers of the court clustered around the terrified murderer and only at imminent personal risk kept him from the clutches of the mob. Knives, clubs and pistols were out, and only the determined and temperate conduct of the sheriff and his assistants prevented a bloody tragedy. The excitement in Orleans is still very high, and Cutzinger, the hired assassin, is by no means safe yet.

—A man named Higlin, in Philadelphia, loved a maiden who scorned him. On Monday morning about two o'clock Higlin went to the front door of the maiden's house, and knocking, asked Mary "Will you have me?" Receiving no answer he shot himself with a pistol. On Monday afternoon Mary visited him in the hospital, and told him he was a fool to shoot himself for any girl, and behaved altogether in such a heartless manner that Higlin is going to get well out of pure lack of sympathy.

EX-GOVERNOR CURTIN has bought a lot of ground in Bellefonte, and will soon commence building a dwelling house on it for his own occupancy. During the winter his family will be located in Philadelphia, he remaining with them about half the time, his business engagements calling him to Bellefonte or elsewhere, the remaining portion. After the turmoil of ten years in public life his present comparative repose must be grateful to his feelings.

—The Philadelphia *North American* has the following humane suggestion: "If anybody wants to know how a horse feels on a bitter morning, when a frozen bit is placed in his mouth, let them first place a piece of frozen iron upon their own tongues. Having done this, let the coachman or driver see that the bit is warmed before being fixed in position. The horse will look, though he cannot say, 'thank you.'"

—We are pleased to learn that at the great Industrial Fair at New Orleans, two Pittsburgh firms carried off all the prizes in the wagon line, Messrs. Phelps, Parke & Co. receiving a medal for an elaborately ornate silver mounted dray, and Messrs. Harper & Gutman receiving several medals for various sorts of heavy wagon work.

A Singular Dinner Party.

A writer in *Blackwood* describes a dinner party in Belgrade:

> "I mustered enough of the 'mysterious gutturals' to say something civil and complimentary to all the place, the dinner and the company, which the prince acknowledged politely, saying, 'I believe you are the first Englishman who has ever set foot here. Your countrymen, I fancy, are too haughty to like to mix with indiscriminate company, and though the rule may be a safe one, they lose something by their reserve. The people who sit about you now in this room comprise every class and condition of life. That large man with the cotton rix on his chest is Prince Carl Deligouroki, and the man opposite to him, in green velvet and gold, was his valet once. He is now the Greek Minister of Police. Yonder is a Mexican General, who is now in command of a troop of banditi in Epirus; there is an Hindoo spy, and are meant for service in Thessaly. He with the spectacles is the correspondent of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, and the tall quaint fellow on his left in Hunyadi, who is under sentence of death in Austria; and the dark handsome man, next but one to him, is Seristarchi, a man ruined by high play, and compromised in that affair of Orsini's.' 'Who is that noble looking fellow near the stove—he with the white and velvet jacket?' 'Oh, that is Zuccato, the headman of the Valattica of Montenegro. It's a bold thing for him to sit down in a company, many of whose sons and brothers have fallen under his sword. He', the valnest dog in Europe, and fancies the Queen of Greece is in love with him. And what do they all do here? What's their object in meeting thus?' 'What the Bourse is to the moneyed folks this room is to the secret police of Eastern Europe, and those countries which depend for their existence on the Turkish Empire. They play at espionage as men gamble at Homburg; each knows what his neighbor is after, and does his best to outwit him, now by bribing higher, now by sheer knavery, now by something a little more energetic than either, and he drew his finger significantly across his throat, and smiled as he spoke."

It is well known that, under the influence of the hammer and of constant use, the particles of iron gradually assume, by repeated vibration, a different texture from that they had when the piece was new. The metal becomes crystalline, losses its tenacity, and gets brittle. The sudden breaking of old iron axle-trees on railways is exclusively owing to this cause. Now it would be of the utmost importance to find some means of ascertaining whether or not this alteration in the texture has taken place, but up to this time every attempt in this direction has been a failure. We now learn that the problem has been solved by Mr. Sarboy, an Englishman, who has thought of employing the magnetic needle for this purpose. It appears that when an iron bar is homogeneous, the needle will not be suddenly displaced from its position on being slowly moved to and fro in a direction perpendicular to the magnetic meridian of the locality; but if there be in the bar any unsound place, a fault or flaw, the oscillations of the needle will become very intense as it passes over these defective points.

GLEANINGS.

—Iowa has no State debt and has a million of inhabitants.

—An iron foundry is to be established in Shelbyville, Tenn.

—The two Troy co-operative foundries are succeeding.

—The transfer of Maximilian's corpse cost $240,000.

—There is but one white female in the Kentucky penitentiary.

—Henry J. Raymond is to write a history of General Grant.

—The Queen of Greece is fascinating her subjects by economy.

—Great distress prevails among the working classes of Quebec.

—Patti's dower from the Marquis de Caux is to be $200,000.

—Chicago is to have a wigwam for the Republican Convention.

—Houston, Texas is alarmed at the number of fires there recently.

—Colorado wants in, and is trying again to accomplish her purpose.

—The Natchez city authorities retrenched nearly $17,000 last year.

—Fernando Wood is worth $3,000,000 —of course we do not mean morally.

—It is said that Salt Lake City has no rats; we suppose it is too far inland.

—The fastest Train in the world was suddenly arrested in Cork, on Saturday.

—Why are babies like cigar stumps? Because they are thrown away in New York.

—Thirty thousand people are said to have perished of yellow fever in New Orleans.

—The Bishop of London is said to be one hundred years old and to read without glasses.

—The Finnish famine has finished so many Finlanders that the rest talk of emigrating.

—The North Carolina Convention has made it a penal offence to call a colored man a negro.

—$5,000 were collected at Grace Church, Brooklyn, last Sunday night, for the Western Missions.

—Apples are healthy, says an exchange. We are very glad to hear it. How are the little apples?

—John C. Breckenridge has applied personally for a pardon, and will be at home again in the spring.

—The new city hall of Portland, Me., is a magnificent brown stone building, which has cost $300,000.

—Gen. Grant, Horace Greeley and Petroleum V. Nasby are probably the best known men in the country.

—Commodore Nutt is about to marry Minnie Warren. These two nuts are worth a nice plum of $250,000.

—Only 22 persons in St. Thomas and St. Johns voted against transferring themselves to the United States.

—An old lady in Kansas has such a horror of Trichinæ that she has forbidden her daughter to read Bacon.

—A man was arrested in East St. Louis for setting fire to his own house, on which there was no insurance.

—Eight million guilders is the dot of the Princess of Hanover, who is to marry the Crown Prince of Holland.

—An old and once much respected and prominent citizen of Cincinnati died there on Saturday a drunken vagrant.

—Secretary Seward said that he had half a mind to have Charles Dickens arrested in retaliation for the Train affair.

—The remnant of the Cherokees in South Carolina, some 1,000 in number, are getting ready to move to the Indian territory.

—The Duke of Newcastle thinks it is a sad thing that the Prince of Wales was not turned on his way home from America.

—Work has been resumed in the Mott Iron Works, Morrisania, New York, one hundred and eighty-five men are employed.

—The library of John C. Calhoun is soon to be sold at auction in South Carolina, its late owner, Andrew P. Calhoun, being now dead.

—The East Tennessee marble quarries are again to be worked, and the beautiful Tennessee marble will again be an attainable luxury.

—An exchange tells young ladies who want to get married not to take their mothers with them to parties for fear they be gone by shopping.

—They do queer things in Cheyenne. A man was arrested there for roasting his step-children, although he did not eat them when well done.

—The Savannah (Ga.) National Bank declared a dividend, on the 8th inst., of thirty-seven and a half per cent. An excellent six months work.

—A grocer in Vicksburgh says he gets rid of his rotten eggs by leaving them in a barrel, in front of his shop all night; somebody always steals them.

—Aquaria are the latest sweet things in the ear ring line. They are made of rock crystle filled with real live water animals on a small scale.

—The people of St. Thomas are in doubt as to whom they belong; but it always was a characteristic of that Apostle to be in that condition.

—The King of Prussia mourns the death of his black charger. There are plenty of black chargers in Pittsburgh, among the tonsorial professors.

—Extra bolts and fastenings in large numbers have been put up at Windsor Castle. The New York *Mail* say that if you ask why? The answer is Pat.

—State dinners in Vienna must be a little borous. A recent one lasted twelve hours, and consisted of twenty-nine courses and fifty different sorts of wine.

—The Pope wants females to come oftener to church, and to wear long dresses. He also says that when they do come to church they should wear veils which must not be worn as ornaments.

—Two men were attacked by a wild cat in Wisconsin, last week, and were so desperately beset that nothing but an opportune axe saved them from the beast's claws, which were anything rather than saving clause.

—The Cincinnati Rink has proved a decided success. One of the papers thinks that a remarkable increase in the number of applications for marriage licenses is observable since the Rink became popular.

—A Mrs. Fredericks, residing in Baltimore, dropped a lighted coal-oil lamp on the floor on Saturday night, thus setting fire to herself and burning herself to a crisp. She leaves a husband and four small children.

—As the body of a gentleman in Kansas was recently being lowered into the grave the coffin, which was of cotton wood, fell to pieces, and the corpse sprawled into the grave amid the shrieks of the horrified relatives.

—The new rector of Grace Church, New York, is a son of the late Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania. We heartily hope that his rectory and $10,000 salary may prove beneficial to him, and that he may live long to enjoy them.

—On Saturday night the three story frame hotel at Pittsfield, Warren county, Pa., was burned to the ground; the fire was first discovered at about one o'clock and the boarders escaped with their night dresses only; the loss was some $5,000.

—A philosopher thinks the best way for water drinkers to make their beverage popular is to get up an impression that it is sinful to drink it. An immense amount of pleasure would thus be given to a large class of people who only drink whisky, rum, gin, etc., now because it is not proper to do so.

The Parkersburg Murderer—Confession of the Culprit.

The Parkersburg *Times* says the trial of Joseph Eisele *alias* Joseph Schafer, charged with the murder of Lilienthal and Tsutor, and with attempting to kill John White, was had before a special term of the Circuit Court of Wood county, Va., Monday. The Grand Jury in the morning found true bills on all the charges. The Court met again at two o'clock and the greatest excitement. Crowds of people thronged the court yard, and as the prisoner was conducted to Court some cried hang him! hang him!

Eisele made the following confession, which was read by an interpreter:

I wish this may be read to the people at my next trial. I, the undersigned, confess from my own free will that I am the murderer of Aloys Ulrich, Joseph Lilienthal and Randolph Tutor, and that I intended also to kill the fourth man, if Almighty God had not prevented it, for which I thank him on my knees day and night. I want no witnesses and no defense, and cannot really give any reason for my deeds, except that the evil spirit led me into temptation, and could not resist it. I am willing to sacrifice my blood and life for my crimes, and hope that Almighty God will forgive me, and after death receive me into his kingdom. I therefore beg the people present their forgiveness. I have no enmity towards any one in the world, and acknowledge that I deserve all that may befall me and am ready to bear it all with patience. I especially beg my German countrymen for their forgiveness for the great disgrace I have brought upon them, and hope every one will forgive me. I also beg the American people not to think ill of the Germans, who are not to be held responsible because one of their countrymen is a wicked man.

I beg also that no disgrace may attach to my wife, who is free from blame, as I always arranged matters so that she would not have any suspicion. I also pray that those whom I owe may not think that they will be defrauded. I am anxious to give each man his own as near as possible. I have made my last will and testament, which will be opened after my death, and hope I shall be able to realize enough to refund his own to every man. I have also written down my life, which is an example to every one who may read it, and all can see what follows when a man omits his prayers and disregards religion.

JOSEPH EISELE.

After the reading of this confession, the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Education in Holland

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "A Dutch correspondent furnishes us with an account of public education adopted in Holland. It is based on an act passed in July, 1857. The first article of that law declares that primary education shall include reading, writing, arithmetic, the principles of syntax, the Dutch language, history, natural history and singing. The primary schools are divided into two classes, public and private. The former are established by the communes, the provinces, or the state, either jointly or separately. The other schools are private adventures. Children may be subsidized only when such conditions as may be deemed necessary by the authorities complied with. The subsidized private schools are like the public schools, open to children are every sect; an amendment to establish separate schools for Jews was rejected by fifty-one to thirty, when the bill was before the second Chamber.

"The education is given by male and female teachers, who must have obtained a certificate of capacity and morality. Non-certificated teachers discovered in subsidized schools are liable to be punished by fine and imprisonment. It is directed that the number of schools to be established in each district shall be in proportion to the extent of the population. And, again, the teaching staff is graduates according to the number of pupils. Two assistants are required when there are not more than seventy pupils at a school; when there are more than seventy and under one hundred pupils a subsidized pupil teacher is allowed; and when the school can reckon one hundred pupils it is entitled to an assistant teacher. As has been said the Roman Catholic religion is recognized in any of the subsidized schools, whether public or private. The teachers are bound to abstain from introducing matters of religious controversy into the course of instruction, and to avoid offending the susceptibilities of any sect. Religious education is left to the clergymen of each creed, who have for this purpose when the ordinary school hours are over. No teacher is allowed to undertake any other office without special permission from the authorities, and both the teachers and their families are prohibited from engaging in any business. A teacher who has a right to retire on a pension after forty years' service, and when he has attained the age of sixty-five.

"Each district has to pay the cost of its schools and teachers out of the local funds, but a contribution may be required from the scholars, with the exception of the poorest, who are allowed to pay nothing. The local authorities are required to do all they can to secure the attendance of the children of the poor. District commissioners and inspectors are appointed, and are assisted by the Home Minister, who is responsible for the general management of the schools. Strong objections have been raised to this system by the anti-Protestant party."

Explorations in Greenland.

We have in a previous number of the *Ledger* adverted to the explorations in Greenland, contemplated during the past summer by Mr. Edward Whymper, a celebrated Alpine traveler, and a leading member of the Alpine Club. We regret to learn by a letter just published, that he has been entirely disappointed in his expectations of penetrating the almost entirely unknown interior of Greenland, leaving us as much in the dark as ever concerning it. Whether this interior be really in part at least a green land, abounding in lakes and running water, affording pasturage to immense herds of reindeer, as has been suggested, or whether it be one mass of ice from its height and depth and ruggedness towards its central portions, cannot yet be known, and perhaps never may be.

The cause of Mr. Whymper's failure was the prevalence of an epidemic in the vicinity of his starting point, which carried off a large per centage of the aborigines, leaving but enough to procure the necessary amount of seal meat (their chief sustenance), for the others. Under these circumstances, it was a long while before Mr. Whymper could obtain the assistance required for his start. More than a month of precious time was lost, and when he was ready to set out, the first heavy snow-storm arrived over the country with a smooth, firm coating, exactly what was best for the journey, had entirely disappeared, leaving hard, rugged and ribbed ice holding small lakes, and with running streamlets on its surface. Two miles were all that was accomplished, when it became necessary, from the impossibility of further progress, and threatened destruction of the sledges, to turn back and abandon the enterprise. Mr. Whymper closes his letter with a well merited tribute of acknowledgment to the Danes in Greenland for their

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The Pittsburgh Gazette

A BILL will be presented to the State Legislature within a few days, to enable the authorities of Pittsburgh to borrow the sum of one million dollars, to be applied to extending water facilities to the outlying districts recently consolidated with the city. Should the bill pass, and we have no reason to doubt but it will, pipes for conducting water to Lawrenceville, Oakland, Liberty, Collins and Pitt townships will be laid so soon as a sufficient number of the bonds may be taken. In a financial point of view the proposed loan will prove attractive to capitalists, as a safe investment, although the rate of interest is hardly high enough to produce any particular anxiety for the bonds. It is not probable that moneyed men will prefer municipal bonds, at par, bearing seven per cent. interest, when Government seven-thirties can be obtained.

THE SHERIFF of Luzerne county had levied on and advertised for sale all the property and franchises of the Union Coal Company. One portion of this property was acquired last year, the price paid being $1,750,000. The property of this Company, situated in Wayne county, was sold some weeks ago, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company becoming the purchaser, as it doubtless will be of the property located in Luzerne county. Indeed, it is quite probable the Union Coal Company was organized for the express purpose of being sold out; its property and franchises thus falling into the possession of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. This will work an augmentation of its privileges which it could hardly have obtained from the Legislature.

THE Marine Hospital of Erie, Pa., was incorporated by the last Legislature, and was granted three hundred acres of land owned by the State, as a first appropriation. It is now proposed to enter into contract for the erection of suitable buildings for hospital purposes on a site containing one hundred acres, in the city of Erie, a part of the State land grant. Yesterday, Wilson King, Esq., of that city, and Mr. E. R. Porter, architect of Buffalo, N. Y., arrived here for the purpose of visiting and inspecting Dixmont Hospital, preparatory to adopting a plan for the proposed new buildings. They will visit that institution to-day and we feel sure will be favorably impressed with its general convenience, beauty and arrangement.

WE have received a copy of the Wellsburg *Times*, a journal just started at Wellsburg, West Virginia, by our former fellow-townsman, James F. Campbell, Esq. It is a very handsome sheet, well printed and full of news. Its editor and proprietor long held a prominent place amongst journalists of the Western end of our State, and is full of energy and enterprise. In a business point of view we wish him success in his new field of labor.

THE rate of taxation for municipal purposes for the present year has been fixed the same as last year, notwithstanding the city has greatly expanded by consolidation and its expenses greatly increased.

ERIE is without a Board of Trade. A city of so much importance, and destined to all such a high place, to be without the necessary auxiliary of a Chamber of Commerce is like a ship without a rudder.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

—Advices from New Hampshire state that the political campaign is being carried on with great activity by both parties, but that the election of Gov. Harriman is by a large majority. The Democrats circulated reports that he was to withdraw as he saw his defeat was foregone. This statement is devoid of truth, as Governor Harriman considered the strongest candidate in the State by several thousand votes.

—The examination of Isaac M. Ruth, for assault with intent to kill Seymour Voultaire on the night of November 15, which has been progressing in the Court of Criminal Correction, at St. Louis, Mo., for several weeks past, terminated yesterday. Ruth was bound over in one thousand dollars to answer the charge before the grand jury. The testimony in the case showed that Ruth had been first shot, that he had in many ways interfered in the private affairs of Voultaire's family, and had been the cause of much domestic trouble between Voultaire and his wife.

—Sergeant Gilbert H. Bates, of Wisconsin, who made a bet to carry the stars and stripes from Vicksburg to Washington, unarmed and without money, started from Vicksburg at eleven o'clock A. M. yesterday. An immense crowd, headed by the Mayor, Council, and prominent citizens, with a brass band, accompanied him as far as the Grant-Pemberton monument, where they bade him farewell with good wishes.

—Dr. A. G. Moore was shot at Baltimore, yesterday, by Mrs. Edward A. Pollard, but not dangerously. She was committed to jail. Moore was an intimate friend of her husband, who has been absent some weeks, and whose whereabouts she desired to learn of the doctor.

—Levi Fickett, charged with fraudulently obtaining from the Postoffice at Lisbon, New Hampshire, a draft for twelve hundred dollars, belonging to other parties, was shot at Waterford, Virginia, by officer Stevens, who was endeavoring to arrest him. It is believed Fickett will recover. Stevens was held to answer for shooting the man.

—E. H. Dash, an old citizen, living in the suburbs of Memphis, yesterday shot his son, a youth of nineteen, through the left breast, inflicting, it is believed, a mortal wound. He was arrested and lodged in the station house. He refused to tell why he did so, and there is no clue to the cause.

—The suit of Margaret Burke against the Nashville and Louisiana Railroad, for ten thousand dollars damages, was taken up in the Circuit Court at Nashyesterday. Her husband was accidentally killed on the road in 1866.

—John D. Champlin has brought suit in the Circuit Court at St. Louis against the North Missouri Railroad for $65,000, balance claimed to be due for three contracts for constructing the Second and Third Divisions of said road.

—Large quantities of grain are arriving at New Orleans for foreign shipment. Upwards of eighty thousand bushels arrived on Monday.

—Two illicit distilleries, in the vicinity of Wilmington, Del., one a very large one, have been seized and five men arrested.

—Hon. Joel Parker, law professor of Harvard University, has resigned, in consequence of which Hon. Benj. Harris Brewster, of Philadelphia, has been appointed.

—D'Arcy McGee has been unanimously expelled from St. Patrick's Society in Canada.

—Goldwin Smith, the distinguished English economist, is about to visit the United States.

—A light snow fell at Vicksburg, Mississippi, yesterday.

—A negro girl was expelled from a church in Louisville a week or two ago. She afterward appeared and took her seat in the "amen corner," and was summarily ejected. She sued the ejectors for damages, and brought a witness who gave the following luminous testimony: "I was standing rite 'cross from de church, and saw sister Breckinredge thrown out 'o the church, and if it hadn't been fur de iron railin' she would ab fell down and broke her neck. I was once a member ob dat church, and was 'pecied' kase I said de preacher was wrong in preaching dat when Christ was eight years old he was practicing law in de San Hibian Islands."

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 28, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS PRESENTED.

By Mr. TAYLOR, of Beaver, incorporating the Beaver Falls Gas Company.

By Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, providing that the legal name of any firm may consist of one general partner & Co.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Creating a new Judicial District out of Lycoming.

Authorizing the People's Savings Bank of Pittsburgh to increase its capital and declare dividends out of the net earnings.

Allowing the Commissioners of Fayette county two dollars per day in addition to pay allowed while absent from the county seat on business.

Incorporating the Neshannock Railroad, Coal and Ore Company of Lawrence county, intersecting with the Erie and Pittsburgh or New Castle and Beaver Railroad.

HOUSE.

NEW COMMITTEE.

The new Committee on Retrenchment and Reform was announced as follows: Messrs. Wilson, Thorn, Strang, Nicholson, Gallagher, Armstrong, Stokes, Leedom, Craig, Westbrook and Beard.

BILLS ON PRIVATE CALENDAR ACTED UPON.

Relative to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. Objected off the calendar on first reading by Mr. ADAIRE, of Philadelphia.

Authorizing the Hazelton Railroad Company to borrow money. Passed finally.

Extending the time for the Attleborough Railroad. Objected off by Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny.

Establishing a ferry over the Ohio at Vanport. Passed finally.

Authorizing the School Directors of Bellvue, Allegheny county, to borrow money. Objected off by Mr. FORD, of Allegheny.

The bill provides:

SEC. 1. That the school directors of the Borough of Bellvue, in the county of Allegheny, are hereby authorized and empowered upon a borrow any sum or sums of money not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and to issue bonds or securities therefor in sums not less than one hundred dollars, at such rate of interest annually as shall be determined by said school directors, not exceeding seven per centum, which bonds or securities shall be free of taxation except for State and school purposes, and shall be made payable not more than ten years from date and redeemable at any date or dates within said period, that said school directors or their successors shall by resolution direct the said money to be used and expended in the purchase of a school lot in said borough and the erection of a school house thereon.

SEC. 2. That said school directors and their successors in office are further authorized to levy a tax upon the taxables in said borough for the ordinary school purposes upon each and every male taxable inhabitant of said borough, not exceeding ten dollars in each year, and they are also empowered to levy and collect annually for the purpose of paying said loan an amount of money over all moneys now authorized by law, sufficient with existing purposes, not to exceed ten mills on the county valuation of the property in said borough, said additional tax to be collected annually until said loan shall be paid and not thereafter.

HOUR OF SESSION.

On resolution of Mr. JONES, of Berks, the House will meet hereafter at two o'clock in the afternoon and adjourn at six.

STATE TAX DUE BY COUNTIES.

The Auditor General submitted a report of the amounts of State tax due by each county January 1st, 1868.

ACCOUNTS CALLED FOR.

Mr. MANN, of Potter, offered a resolution requesting the Auditor General to give in the next annual report detailed accounts of all monies paid for extra copies of documents and paid to all special committee men. Passed.

NEGROES IN CARS.

Mr. DEISE, Democrat, of Clinton, moved the consideration of the bill repealing the act of last session compelling the admission of negroes in cars. Disagreed to by a vote of thirty-seven to forty-seven.

BILLS PRESENTED.

Mr. MANN, of Potter, for a Constitutional Convention next November.

Mr. FORD, of Allegheny, a supplement to the law of limited partnerships, allowing the use of one name in titles of firms.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, for a bridge over the Allegheny at Ewalt street, Herr's Island.

Mr. WILSON, incorporating the German Saint Franciscus Hospital, Lawrenceville, Allegheny county.

Adjourned.

Joint Session—Bids for Printing.

A Convention of both Houses opened the bids for State printing at two o'clock. There were two bids. Singerly & Myers' was accepted, at eighty-three and three-quarters per cent. below the rate specified in the law. Wiley & Greiss, of Lancaster, had bid only seventy-one and sixty-one hundredths per cent. below.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT CHICAGO.

Millions Worth of Property Destroyed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, January 28.—A fire broke out about half-past seven o'clock this evening in the boot and shoe store of McDougal, Nichols & Co., over the book establishment of S. C. Griggs & Co., 39 and 41 Lake street, spreading with fearful rapidity. Within an hour after the first alarm the whole block, known as "Burch's Buildings," was a mass of flames. Nothing was saved. Among the principal losers are Griggs & Co., book establishment, $200,000; Heywood, Young & Co, fancy goods; Strauss & Co, Shoyer & Co, fancy goods. The building was valued at a million of dollars. The entire loss in this block will be fully a million of dollars. Farwell & Co's. dry goods establishment on Wabash avenue, immediately opposite, was on fire several times and their stock was much damaged by water. From Burch's buildings the fire communicated to the building No. 29 Lake street, occupied by Carson, Pirie & Co., completely destroying it and contents, together with numbers 18 and 19, occupied respectively by Foreman & Bros., clothing, and Burnhows & Van Schoacks. The stock of Foreman & Bros. was valued at $80,000, and is entirely consumed. That of Burnhows & Van Schoacks, valued at considerably over $100,000, is also a total loss.

The buildings, Nos. 6, 8 and 10 Lake street, occupied by C. R. Henderson & Co., shoe establishment, is at present on fire, and will probably be destroyed. The fire has also communicated to buildings on Michigan avenue, between Lake and Water streets. It is impossible at present to give any correct idea of the total loss by this fire, but it will probably reach two millions.

CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

Case Decided by the Supreme Court —Chartered Rights Restored.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 28.—In the Supreme Court of the State this morning, Judge Sharswood delivered the unanimous opinion of the Court on the Connellsville Railroad case. The opinion declares the act repealing the charter of the Company unconstitutional, and declares the charter, with all rights and privileges, restored.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28th, 1868.

SENATE.

A petition from the Constitutional Convention of Virginia, for a modification of the Bankrupt law, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also, one from a similar body in Mississippi, endorsing the report of the special Committee on the proposition to declare vacant certain civil offices. Same reference.

Also, from a member of the Georgia Convention, relative to the establishment of a civil government in that State. Same reference.

Mr. VANWINKLE, from the Committee on Pensions, reported unfavorably on the bill to extend the provisions of the Pension Act to Provost Marshals.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported in favor of printing ten thousand copies of both reports on the Stanton matter.

After debate the report was tabled.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Committe on Finance, reported favorably on the resolution to instruct the Secretary of the Treasury that whenever any State shall be in default in payment of interest on stocks or bonds in trust, the United States to retain the moneys due from the United States to each State.

Mr. EDMUNDS introduced a bill to regulate the procedure in cases of impeachment and enforce the orders and judgment of the Senate in such cases.

Mr. PATTERSON reported favorably on the bill in addition to the act regulating certain civil officers.

Mr. MORGAN offered a joint resolution authorizing the Light House Board to place warnings of obstructions at the entrance of harbors on sounds. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HARLAN presented a petition of the citizens of Iowa in reference to the rights of American citizens.

Mr. HARLAN moved a consideration of the bill granting lands for the extension of a railroad in Iowa. Referr d to the Committee on Public Lands.

At the expiration of the morning hour Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN spoke on the Supplementary Reconstruction bill. They had heard within the last year charges from the President and from political adversaries accusing the Republican party of departing from the principles of the Constitution, and acting at variance with the laws of the country. The question arose who was to determine the constitutionality of a bill. First, Congress, then the President, then two-thirds of the Congress, if the bill be vetoed, and then the bill becomes a law. The President has no right to send a message to Congress declaring that such law passed by Congress is unconstitutional. The Speaker maintained that the supreme power in the land is the power that makes the laws, and yet the President, we are told, contemplates resistance to this power, an act of temerity he should have trembled to think of. Let the Executive of this country attempt to set up his authority and be pressed will of Congress, and this country ceases to be a Republic, and is nothing less than a despotism. Is it wonder that we are obliged to keep such a large military force at the South, and that the country is borne down with debt and taxation, when a mass of men are there who are encouraged and encouraged by the Executive of this nation? The Senator from Wisconsin predicted a war of races at the South, but he (Mr. F.) knew it would crush their black antagonists in the struggle. But he wished to inform him that when that struggle came, and he (Mr. F.) hoped it never come, an army at the North would soon arise to assert the supremacy of the negro race. This race proposition he denied, and contended that no other motive was intended by the establishment of the Republican principles for which the fathers of the Revolution fought—the triumph of Republican Government.

The deficiency bill came from the House with the announcement of the refusal to concur in the Senate amendment, which was insisted upon, and appointed another Committee of Conference.

The announcement was also made that the House refused to concur in the Senate amendment to repeal the tax on cotton, exempting foreign cotton imported after the first of July.

Mr. SHERMAN moved the appointment of another Committee of Conference, which, after debate, was agreed to, and Messrs. MORGAN, CONNESS and BUCKALEW were appointed the Committee.

The joint resolution to appoint a Commission to report on spirit meters was considered.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend it by striking out the Commission until March 1st instead of February 15th, to report. Agreed to after debate, in which the Tice meter was canvassed.

Mr. SUMNER moved to strike out the second section of the bill which suspends the work on meters until further orders from the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. SUMNER'S amendment was lost —thirteen to thirty-four.

The Senate went into executive session and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. PERHAM introduced a bill providing for bounty to widows and children of three months and nine months volunteers who were killed or died in the service; also providing that when a soldier entitled to bounty has died while his application is pending, and prior to the date of the certificate, his heirs or legal representatives shall be entitled to receive it. Referred to the Committee on invalid Pensions.

Mr. ELDERIDGE, as a question of privilege, sent up and had read by the Clerk the newspaper telegraphic paragraph announcing the election of Mr. Beatty as representative of Ohio in place of Mr. Hamilton, deceased, by one thousand majority. (Laughter.)

The SPEAKER stated it was not a question of privilege.

Mr. MUNGEN remarked it should also be stated that the majority had fallen off eight hundred.

Mr. PAINE, from the Committee on Military, reported a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate an official copy of the instructions issued by President Lincoln to tax the Collectors of South Carolina on the 16th of September, 1863. Adopted.

Mr. SHANKS, from the same committee, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for copies of all orders and communications issued by the Navy Department in reference to the appointment or discharge of soldiers and sailors from Washington navy yard and other places. Adopted.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill in relation to taxing shares of National Banks. It provides that the words "place where the bank is located and not elsewhere," in section forty-one of the National Currency Act of June 3d, 1864, shall be construed and held to mean that the State within which the Bank is organized and the Legislature of each State may determine and direct the manner and place of taxing all shares of National Banks located within such States, subject to the restriction that the taxation shall not be at greater rate than is assessed on other monied capitals in such States; and provided also that the shares of National Banks owned by non-residents of any State be taxed in the city or town where such Bank is located, and not elsewhere.

The bill was explained by Mr. POMEROY and discussed by him, Messrs. Logan, Garfield, Walker, Peters, Harding, Holman and others.

Finally Mr. POMEROY moved the previous question, saying the bill presented but a single issue and he would not consent to any amendment, should they be offered to it, on questions not embraced within the bill.

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ARKANSAS.

MEMPHIS, January 28.—The Arkansas Democratic Convention met yesterday at Little Rock. There was a full attendance of prominent men from all parts of the State. City Hall was decorated with evergreens by the ladies, and filled with flags and mottoes, and a large number of Germans and Irish. The Convention is still in session and very harmonious.

FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 28.—In the Convention to-day the preamble of the bill in relation to the Seminole Indians, and the Committee on Education was instructed to inquire as to the school fund of the State and what disposition should be made of it.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, January 28.—The Convention is still at a stand on the question of disfranchisement, without a prospect of immediate settlement. In the debate yesterday the lie was passed.

STATE NEWS.

—The oldest house in Berks county is said to be the stone building in Douglassville, which bears the date "A. D. 1748." It is said to have been built by a family from Sweden.

—The ice on Oil Creek, from Tarr and Ryad Farms and Rouseville to Oil City, is in excellent sleighing order, and considerable quantities of oil are being teamed from the former point to the latter. The teams receive from fifteen to thirty cents per barrel for the trip from the wells to the oil yards at Oil City and carry from ten to fourteen barrels each load. This is not quite so profitable as as teaming during the Pithole excitement, but there is less wear and tear of animals and men, and a good deal more profanity. There is now comparatively few teams in the oil region, but those that are here find enough to do and make fair profits for their owners.

—The Titusville *Herald* says: On the 3d of July last, an Englishman named William May, residing in Freehold, Warren county, left his home with the intention of visiting Titusville and Pithole, and returning home by way of Warren, where he was to pay a debt of $700. He had the money in his possession, and was seen in the afternoon of the same day at Corry, but can be traced no further. He has since been heard from. Monday, Mr. A. Bush, of Freehold, a son-in-law of the missing man, arrived here, he having heard a rumor to the effect that a dead body had been found under a barn in this vicinity, and identified as that of May, from papers found in his pocket. Our police have heard of no discovery of the kind, and the story seems highly improbable. Mr. Bush has returned home to investigate the origin of the report.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

Martello Tower Again Attacked.

Fenian Turned Queen's Evidence.

The Abyssinian Expedition in Motion.

Financial and Commercial.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

MARTELLO TOWER AGAIN ATTACKED.

LONDON, January 28.—The Martello Tower at Duncannon, near Wexford, Ireland, was attacked last night by a body of Fenians. The garrison fired upon the assailants, who, after returning the fire, fled. No casualties are reported.

THE CLERKENWELL OUTRAGE.

The Fenian Shaw has turned Queen's evidence. He positively identifies Barrett as the man who fired the fuse which caused the Clerkenwell explosion.

ABYSSINIA.

THE BRITISH EXPEDITION IN MOTION.

LONDON, January 28.—Dispatches from Senafe announce that the Expedition is again in motion, and had already reached Gooma, a native village twelve miles beyond Senafe. General Napier will immediately put himself at the head of the column of advance and push on to Antalo, the Capitol of the Tigre District.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, January 28—*Evening.*—Consols, 93½@93⅝. American Securities are quiet. Five-twenties, 71¾. Illinois Central, 86½. Erie, 40½.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, January 28—*Evening.*—Cotton is steady, quiet and unchanged, and the advices from Manchester are favorable. Orleans fair is selling at 11 9d. Wheat is selling at 10s for white California, and 14s 3d for No. 2 Milwaukee. Barley, 3s 6d. Oats 2s 11d. Flour 24s 6d. Pork, Western 90s. Beef 120s. Lard 50s. Cheese 55s 3d. Bacon 40s. Produce—Petroleum; sales of Spirits at retail were made at 1s 9d, and Refined at 2s 6d.

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Proceedings of the Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, January 28.—A resolution was introduced by a Democratic member in the Kansas Legislature, yesterday, and was laid over, instructing Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote against the bill to allow Negro Suffrage in the District of Columbia. The resolution says Kansas voted against Negro Suffrage last fall and that the Representatives from that State misrepresent her constituents in voting for the bill which passed Congress in December.

The Senate adopted resolutions asking Congress to grant such donations of land as a branch of the Union Pacific Railway. In the House amendments were offered to include all other railroads in the State for the same subsidies, and one declarable first to the restriction that the taxation shall not be at greater rate than is assessed on other monied capitals in such States; and provided also that the shares of National Banks owned by non-residents of any State be taxed in the city or town where such Bank is located, and not elsewhere.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY, 29, 1868.

THE CONVENTIONS.

The Republican State Convention will be held at Philadelphia, March 11th; the Republican National Convention at Chicago, May 20th.

By the terms of the call of the State Convention, its duties are restricted to nominating candidates for Auditor and Surveyor Generals and Presidential Electors and the selection of four delegates at large to the National Convention. The other delegates will be appointed by the respective districts.

Two methods for selecting district delegates have been used. Sometimes the delegates to the State Convention, of the proper year, have assumed the function of conferees for this purpose, and chosen the delegates for their respective districts. At other times the selections have been made by district conventions or conferences. This latter method has many advantages to recommend it. We believe it has steadily had the preference in this county.

It is highly desirable the delegates to both National and State Conventions should be chosen from among the very best materials; for the duties that will devolve upon them are of unusual gravity.

THE CASE AS IT IS.

A wide-spread and powerful conspiracy exists to wrench Ireland away from England. Most men everywhere who are of Irish birth and the Catholic persuasion, either sympathize with or are in connection, more or less active, with this conspiracy. We do not blame them. On the contrary, we see manifold reasons which would induce us, if we were related as they are, to do as they do touching this matter. Most Irishmen, adhering to Protestant faiths, stand aloof from this effort at Irish independence or are opposed to it.

The pivot of this conspiracy is in the United States. The conspirators have received much encouragement from the native-born population for various reasons. 1. Because they are understood to be working against monarchy, a form of government not approved by the liberalism here prevailing. 2. Because of traditional spite at the English, growing out of the old colonial embroilment. 3. Because of the bad conduct of the aristocratic classes of England towards us during the rebellion. 4. Because of a natural willingness in men of low organization to see others involved in trouble 5. Because of demagogulism, seeking to gain or hold on upon the Irish Catholic votes.

Last year this conspiracy was developed in such flagrant violation of the national neutrality laws, and of the treaty obligations of our government, that the President, doubtless unwillingly, felt constrained to interpose by military force to frustrate it. Finding their scheme for an invasion of Canada thwarted by governmental hindrances from Washington, the Fenian leaders turned their enterprise directly towards Ireland, and soon developed a most formidable insurrectionary power. Latterly they have extended their operations into England with singular energy and audacity, though no man of sober judgment will justify all the instrumentalities resorted to.

American citizens, by naturalization and by birth, who are involved in this conspiracy have gone hence to Great Britain. It is fair to presume they went there to watch or to aid the progress of the insurrection. They seek and demand the protection of the Government of the United States the same as if they were abroad in pursuit of their lawful calllings. Popular passions are invoked throughout this country in their behalf. It is even insisted that we shall rush into war with Great Britain unless these conspirators are allowed to proceed with their enterprise unhindered.

During our rebellion the British Government conceded belligerent rights to the rebels. Under this authorization certain British subjects, through hatred of democratic institutions, or a desire to get gain, furnished the rebels with money, warlike stores, and ships of war. We hold the British Government answerable for all the provable damage resulting to us from this cause. Hence the Alabama claims. Nay, we went further, and held that this violation of amity justified a declaration of war by our country against Great Britain; and such declaration would have been made and executed but for the fact that the rebels gave us all the employment we could attend to. Are we prepared to relinquish the ground on which we set up the Alabama claims, and still urge them? Or, are we ready to respond in damages for losses inflicted on British subjects by the Fenian movement, so far as it is traceable to our shores?

There are men who, in private affairs, have one rule by which to measure their own rights and demands, and another and very different one, by which to gauge the claims and pretensions of their fellows. More still insist on unlike standards of judgment when dealing with the concerns of their own government and those of other powers. We see no grounds of reason or justice on which this discrepancy can be exteused.

If American citizens see proper to stir up trouble for Great Britain, and in the prosecution of that enterprise take the risk of putting themselves within reach of the clutches of the power they assail, they are in law and in fact their own insurers. If they suffer loss, they must indemnify themselves as best they can, and not embroil our government in a quarrel of their own seeking.

This does not touch the case of other classes of American citizens. All citizens of this country, whether naturalized or native, going abroad in pursuit of lawful business or pleasure, have a right to expect and claim the amplest protection of our government. In this regard there can be no difference between citizens by birth or adoption. Both stand on a common level, and the honor and dignity of the government is as fully pledged to the one class as to the other. Nor does it matter in the least whetaer a citizen is rated high or low as to wealth, learning or social status. As to rights, all citizens are necessarily equal, and the same measures of redress must be accorded to one as to another.

Of course, whenever an American citizen is interfered with in a foreign country, by the authorities thereof, whether by arrest or otherwise, our government will assume that the interference is improper and demand satisfaction. It will then devolve on the power interfering with him to shew good reasons for its conduct or to make compensation. But it must be borne in mind that a citizen of one country, journeying through or sojourning in another country, is bound to respect all the laws and usages he finds established and in operation. It will not do for a Protestant to go to Rome and set up a church or conventicle at his pleasure. If he wants to enjoy freedom of worship, he must stay where the laws allow it. He may complain that the restriction laid upon him is illiberal, in contravention of natural rights, or what not, but when he voluntarily places himself where laws he dislikes are in force, he must either conform thereto or suffer the consequences.

It must, also, be remembered that the English government is peculiarly situated at present, and especially towards citizens of the United States. That government is seriously menaced. It knows that the blow aimed at its head was designed within our borders, and that much of the force imparted to it is derived from hence. It has cogent reasons for standing on its guard against Americans coming within its jurisdiction. As an independent power it will exercise such precautions as it deems necessary to self-preservation; doing even as arbitrary things as our own government did when it was in danger. But these considerations will not justify or excuse its intermeddling with an American who has observed the neutrality due from his government to nations with which it is at peace. Nor can it be adjudged sufficient to warrant interference with an American abroad that he has, either in Congress or elsewhere, expressed sympathy with the Fenians. Such expression may properly excite suspicion, and induce a vigilant watch over him, just as we suspected and watched Englishmen who came here while the rebellion raged, after having denounced the Union and wished the success of its enemies.

Our government is not in a humor towards England to suffer fresh wrongs at its hands; and it must be confessed that our people are not so entirely recovered from recent smarts as to be without desire for retaliation. That England is in trouble does not awaken our sympathies but rather gives us satisfaction. A grim delight is experienced in seeing the poisoned challice she pressed to our lips commended to her own. What we wish is that our government may so deport itself in the present conjuncture as to vindicate its late exposition of international law and lead to its general recognition. Such a triumph concerns all mankind, while the obtainment of revenge, though sweet for the moment, will entail consequences to be permanently deplored.

THE BLIND.

We acknowledge the receipt of the thirty-fifth annual report of the Managers of the "Pennsylvania Institute for the Instruction of the Blind." There are now in the school one hundred and eighty three blind persons. Thirty-two of these support themselves wholly or in part, as assistant teachers, or in the work department, five are full paying pupils, eleven in part, and eight are day scholars. By a series of carefully arranged figures the Principal, WILLIAM CHAPIN, Esq., shows that there are now 13,259 white blind, and 15,535 total blind persons in the United States. Of this number there are 1,590 in Pennsylvania, 278 in New Jersey, and 56 in Delaware, the three States contributing to the support of the Institution. Great difficulty is experienced in providing employment for the blind after they have been instructed and graduated from the College. To obviate this, the report recommends the establishment by philanthropists of a manufactory where the blind may be employed at fair wages. Such an establishment could not be made self supporting but it would contribute largely towards ameliorating the condition of those doomed in this world to perpetual darkness. The system of education adopted by the School embraces not only mental culture but practical instruction in mechanics and general handiwork. The factory attached to the institution, where brushes, brooms, whisks, mats, carpets, caned chairs, beadwork, knitting sewing and general fancy work are made by the pupils and graduated workmen, is very successfully managed, and during the past year stock to the amount of $16,865 41 was made up. There are seven blind persons among the pupils from Allegheny county. The report shows a very gratifying state of affairs and reflects great credit on those immediately connected with the management of this noble institution, of which Pennsylvania should feel justly proud.

THE report of the House Committee on Foreign Relations admits the point we have heretofore urged, that our courts enforce the same rule as those of England and other European countries in respect to the right of citizens to expatriate themselves—that is, that citizens have no right to throw off their allegiance. The Committee do not recommend any change in our own laws in this regard, but insist that the naturalized citizen shall be entitled to and shall receive the same protection as the native born, and that upon the arrest or detention of any naturalized citizen by any foreign government, upon the allegation that naturalization in the United States does not operate to dissolve his former allegiance, or the arrest of any native citizen without charge of crime committed within the jurisdiction of such foreign power, the President is empowered to order the arrest of any subject of such foreign power who may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States.

This seems to us very much like an adulterated charalatanism. If a citizen has a right to repudiate his allegiance, at his option, the United States ought to recognize that right at once, and unmistakably. If he had no such right, then the United States ought not to endeavor to compel European governments to accept a rule which it refuses to adopt.

BORDERING ON THE ALLEGHENY RIVER, in Pennsylvania, especially on the higher section, are large masses of hemlock timber. Latterly the attention of tanners has been turned to this district, and in particular tanners hitherto located in the State of New York, and whose supplies of bark are exhausted, or soon will be. Several of these tanners have already taken up large tracts of land. A few of them have already erected tanneries, and others will soon do so. Several enterprises of this description have been started as high up as in Warren county, and with good prospects, all things considered. Of course, tanning is beset with the same uncertainty as other departments of industry, arising out of the financial situation of the country; but this will be only temporary. The hemlock forests of the Allegheny valley will soon experience a general invasion, and will yield abundant rewards to the enterprise that shall utilize them.

THE DEMOCRATS have been insisting with much apparent earnestness on a reduction of governmental expenses. Every step of Congress or the respective Departments in that direction met their approval until a bill was introduced into the House of Representatives to vacate some of the higher offices in the army. This measure was accordant with the previous reduction of the army itself. But the Democrats howl over this reduction because it will lessen the grade of their own sort. If expenses are to be reduced, it cannot all be accomplished with the rank and file. Some of the Generals must go lower. Why not?

THE Conservative Republican members of the House of Representatives at Washington are now going to greater extremes than the Radicals ever suggested. A little of the energy evinced at this late day would have accomplished much last spring; some of it does not promise to be beneficial as affairs stand.

IT IS PROPER that specific mention should be made of the fact that Speaker Davis fulfilled his pledge so to constitute the House Committee on Railroads as to secure the prompt reporting of the Free Railroad bill and the bill to restore the charter of the Connellsville Railroad Company.

MANY OF THE WHITE MEN at the South who lately engaged in an attempt to take themselves and their States out of the Union, and failed therein, are now seriously thinking of asking Congress to expatriate the black people. In former years these whites maintained most stoutly that black people were absolutely indispensable in the Southern States; that white people were naturally incapacitated for labor in those regions; and, consequently, complete depopulation must ensue but for the presence of the blacks. As a matter of fact the blacks did about all the work that was done, and the whites pocketed nearly all the gains. We see, however, a hopeful sign in the desire to have the blacks sent off. It implies that the whites have discovered the fallacy of supposing there are climatic hindrances to their working, and are inclined to try their hands at it. That is exactly what is needed to restore the Southern States to prosperity, and the whites cannot too soon carry the hopeful intention into effect. That is within their own competency. The removal of the blacks is another matter. As they are now freemen their consent will have to be asked, unless the Southern people are prepared to recognize in Congress a lawful authority more arbitrary than has ever been claimed by the most advanced radicals. When your conservatives want a particular thing done they can find a warrant for it in the Constitution, without the slightest difficulty.

THERE is no concealing the fact that great indignation is felt among Republicans in the northern tier of counties at the manner in which Senator Landon was overslaughed in the formation of the Senate standing committees. One of the oldest, ablest, and most experienced Senators, as well as one of the most powerful and eloquent Republican defenders, to be thus set aside, without an apparent cause sufficient to make those whose lead they have marched to so many victories ask, "Are we a band of brothers?"—*Erie Guard.*

To this the Scranton *Republican* responds as follows:

"There are several people hereabouts who think that Senator Landon's course in this matter is quite sufficient to account for his being left off the Railroad Committee."

THE House of Representatives at Washington saw proper to express sympathy with the Irish in the movement they are making against the power of Great Britain. The London journals are indignant at this action, and profess to regard it as monstrous and unprecedented. The British Government went much farther when it accorded belligerent rights to the Confederates. It is now reaping only what it sowed, and ought not to complain of the quality of the crop.

THE COAL COMPANIES operating in the anthracite counties of this State greatly increased their facilities for business during the last year, with the expectation of considerably enlarging next year the amount of coal sent to market. It may reasonably be doubted, in view of the present outlook, whether with a materially increased supply the price will not fall below the average of the last season, which certainly yielded little or no profit.

THE Pottsville *Journal* gives the amount of anthracite coal sent from Pennsylvania to tide-water during the year 1867, at 12,650,371 tons, being an increase of 271,081 tons over the year 1866. Of semi-anthracite and bituminous reaching tide-water there were last year 2,255,788 tons, being a decrease of 82,588 tons from the preceding year. This gives an aggregate of 14,906,369 tons, and an increase of 188,603 tons.

THE English Government is heartily ashamed of having caused the arrest of the notorious Train, and is now endeavoring to fasten the blunder at the doors of the authorities of Cork. George Francis will not relish the fact that he was arrested through a mistake, and that he was not deemed large enough game to alarm the British lion to such an extent as to cause his capture.

A WHILE AGO the Democrats confined their appeals to passion and prejudice mainly to those who hate black people because they are black. Recently they broke out in another direction. The "bond barons" and "moneyed aristocrats" are held up to public odium. It will soon be difficult to decide which is most offensive to the Democrats, a black man or a rich white one.

THE Republicans of Northampton county have declared for Grant and Curtin, and designated Mr. Wm. H. Armstrong as one of the delegates from the Eleventh District to the National Convention. Mr. H. D. Maxwell is delegate to the State Convention.

Huntingdon county has also declared for Grant and Curtin.

THE people will be glad to know that the House Committee on Appropriations at Washington are resolved to cut down expenses. The farther they go in that direction, while keeping the wheels of government properly moving, the better they will suit all thoughtful citizens. Whatever expenses can be abridged, ought to be.

MR. D. L. SMITH, one of the members of the Legislature for this county, has been shut up in his room at Harrisburg, by sickness, for two weeks past. We are glad to learn that his health is now amending, and that he will resume his public duties in a few days.

THE Republicans of Susquehanna county have elected W. J. Turrell and W. H. Jessup delegates to the State Convention, and passed resolutions in favor of General Grant for President, and Galusha A. Grow for Vice President.

A HARRISBURG correspondent of the Philadelphia *Sunday Dispatch* says the leading spirits in the House, on the Republican side, are Mr. Thorn, of Philadelphia, Mr. Herr, of Dauphin, and Mr. Hickman, of Chester.

J. M. COOPER, of the Chambersburg *Valley Spirit*, formerly editor of the *Intelligencer*, of Lancaster, is a candidate for Surveyor General before the Fourth of March Democratic State Convention.

—The Boston *Post* makes an assertion. It says that more than thirteen negro soldiers deserted to one that was killed in battle. If the *Post* is able to prove this, it should at once offer its proof, for so grave a statement is likely to make prejudiced persons think that the paper making it is actuated so far by mean petty partisan spite, as to forget even truth in its endeavors to make a telling point.

—The German Young Men's Christian Association of New York gives free dinners every day to the poor. One hundred and sixty rations are also sent daily to poor families in the city. This, we humbly suggest, is better than paying a hundred thousand dollars or more for a hall such, as the Farwell, in Chicago, which was after all nothing but a horrible trap.

—A San Francisean complains that th California English is horribly butchered and mangled, and says that Spanish, Chinese and Kanaka words are freely used, and that soon, in the course of another generation or two, the language will be a completely separate ddialect.

—The Hippomania which has raged for some time in Paris and London has extended to New York, and some ardent admirers of things equine are going to have a dinner where nothing will be talked or eaten except horse.

—On the 7th inst., Mr. John Henry died at Charlotte, Va., in the 72d year of his age; he was a son of Patrick Henry, the greatest and least known orator of America. One child of Patrick Henry's is still living.

—In Atlanta, Ga., real estate which sold for $40,000 in gold before the war resold recently for $7,000 in greenbacks. Any one who can afford to wait can make a fortune by investing in Southern real estate now a days.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The *Advance*, of Chicago, a Congregational organ, assumes the ground that the doctrine of Christ is that marriage is indissoluble during life, except on the ground of adultery, which is in fact the sundering of its peculiar bond. All other wrongs may justify a temporary or permanent legal separation, but not admit of re-marriage. It thinks the root of lax views as to marriage and divorce, is found in the pernicious and plausible doctrine that the only true marriage is that of spirit, and that all other is licensed or legal adultery. Libertines use this idea to effect the seduction of their victims. The adulterer uses the same plea to insure the ruin of his neighbor's wife. It argues very forcibly that the purity of marriage and of society—whose fundamental institution it is, underlying both Church and State—demands that it be indissoluble save for the one cause indicated by our Savior. It commends the course of the Catholic Church in adhering to this doctrine, though wrong in making it a religious sacrament.

The First Congregational Church of Chicago has decided to dispense with a paid choir and volunteers from the congregation have taken its place.

Considerable difference of opinion exists among the various religious denominations, in regard to incorporating in the Constitution of the United States a clause "acknowledging God as the source of all authority in civil government, the Lord Jesus Christ as the ruler among all nations, and his will, revealed in the Holy Scriptures, as of supreme authority." The Boston *Watchman and Reflector*, a prominent Baptist journal, argues that the absence of such a clause is not a defect, but an excellence, and that in nothing does our noble Constitution stand out in sublimer peculiarity than in the absence of just that religious feature, which is now proposed to put in. The Baptists claim that it opposes their idea of religious liberty. A Convention is to meet at New Castle, Pa., Thursday, 30th, to promote this so-called reform movement.

It is well known that the Methodists and other bodies, which spring from them, have always observed the *Agapæ*, or "feast of love"—familiarly called by the Methodists, "love feast," after the practice in the primitive churches. They however observe it wholly as a church rite or religious experience meeting. The *Independent* gives an interesting account of a "modern *Agapæ*," celebrated in festival form by the Second Baptist church of Newport, R. I., which society was organized in the year 1656. The church was richly adorned for the occasion with evergreens, drapery, shields bearing appropriate mottoes, and a variety of symbols. Two trees, reaching to the vault of the Gothic roof, were hung with many gifts for the poor of the church and the children of the Sunday School, while tables, arranged for our hundred guests at one time, were laden with refreshments. The exercises consisted of religious services, conducted by the pastor assisted by several clergymen of other denominations. It is estimated one thousand persons were present. The pastor, in his address, urged the adoption of this form of the *Agapæ* as a means of promoting a healthier social life in churches.

In Limebrook Parish, Massachusetts, there is but one religious society in the place; the people, believing that union is strength, unite, with a few individual exceptions, in supporting this society. The *Independent* thinks they are sensible people. So they may be, and yet a great many "sensible people" think that the union of persons of different dofriendly union of members of various churches to accomplish certain objects of nominations into one society, and a a general interest, is a widely different thing.

D. L. Moody, the honored President of the Chicago Young Men's Christian Association, and lay evangelist, was presented on New Years' Day with the free use of a new and commodious house by Mr. J. V. Farwell, a princely hearted Methodist of Chicago. The house was furnished by other friends.

Bishop Simpson lectured lately in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, by invitation of the Young Men's Christian Association, for the benefit of the Iowa Wesleyan University, Rev. Dr. C. A. Holmes, formerly of this city, President. During his visit he addressed the students of the University. Turning to the venerable Dr. Elliott, the distinguished author and widely known editor for over a score of years, who sat on the rostrum, the Bishop said that nearly forty years ago he had walked eighty miles, carrying his little bundle of clothes, and became a student under the Doctor, when he was President of Madison College, then located at Uniontown, Pennsylvania. The *Western Advocate* says the venerable Doctor, the eloquent Bishop, and the touching allusion of the past, made the scene most impressive and affecting.

Rev. A. S. Hunt, an unmarried minister in Brooklyn, N. Y., received for a Christmas present from his parishioners an India rubber model of a young lady, stuffed with five hundred dollars in greenbacks—a hint, says a friend, no doubt, of more greenbacks with a genuine article of young lady.

According to a recent report of Dr. Rust, general Superintendent of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the M. E. Church, the schools have rendered essential aid in the work of restoring social order, of bringing about friendly relations between the employers and laborers, in promoting habits of cleanliness, industry, economy, and morality, rendering more emphatic the grand distinction between right and wrong, enforcing fidelity to contracts, teaching them to respect the rights of others, while they are prompt to claim them for themselves. It is believed these schools, and the same fact in many respects is true of the schools of similar societies, have met a great want which no military or political organizations could supply. The teachers are quietly but surely "reconstructing" by teaching not only the elements of education, but of civilization and evangelization.

The *Lutheran Observer* represents St. Peter's Lutheran Church, in Chester county, Penna., as being in a very gracious state. Its membership of one hundred and seventy are great workers in Church matters. All the heads of families have erected the family altar. Every member of these families, with perhaps half a dozen exceptions, both male and female, are ready, when called upon, to take part in public prayer.

Among the grand projects in New York, is one by James Lennox, a gentleman noted for his princely gifts to the Presbyterian Church, to build a Presbyterian Hospital, on a magnificent scale. He announces by circular that an ample and eligible site has been secured and one hundred thousand dollars proffered besides, for the erection of suitable buildings. He suggests that a Board of Managers, numbering thirty-six, be selected from the different branches of the Presbyterian Church. Already full two hundred thousand dollars are pledged for the project.

Recent statistics show that the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States numbers thirty-four dioceses, forty-four bishops, twenty-four hundred and sixteen priests and deacons, twenty-three hundred and five parishes, one hundred and sixty-one thousand two hundred and thirty-four members, one hundred and fifty-one thousand eight hundred and nineteen Sunday School scholars; contributions over three millions of dollars.

It is stated by an exchange that over eight hundred persons have professed conversion in connection with the Rev. Henry Morgan's meetings in Franklin Hall, Boston.

GENTLY, GENTLY!

BY EUGENE E. MUNDAY.

Though he neither sighs nor groans,
Death is busy with his bones:
Bear him o'er the jarring stones
Gently, gently!

Sisters, faithful to your vow,
Swathe his limbs and cool his brow;
Fence! his soul to passing now,
Gently, gently

He has fallen in the strife!
Tell it to his widowed wife,
And to her who gave him life.
Gently, gently!

Loudly praise the brave who won,
With their blood, our diadem;
And their faults,—oh, speak of them
Gently, gently!

EPHEMERIS.

—Frozen scallopa poison people.

—Wood is dearer than coal in Maine.

—Prussia has seven first-class fortresses.

—Ohio gained but 11,000 in population in 1867.

—The forty-six banks of Boston have $46,000,000 capital.

—Seven cents a pound is the price of Moose in Quebec.

—There are ten thousand negroes in Lexington Ky.

—Boston is to have a mammoth fair for the Crefans.

—Seward Territory is the name now given to Alaska.

—Dr. Livingston was a living man on the 1st of October.

—There are six candidates for Mayor in Portland, Maine.

—Santa Fe has paid $24,000 for a telegraph from there to Denver.

—The paper having the largest circulation is the paper of tobacco.

—The wheat crop is nearly ready for harvest in the Salt Lake district.

—C. B. Brewster is the orator of the graduating class at Yale this year.

—There never was a better logging season in Maine than this has been.

—The St. Pauls *Magazine* laments the deterioration of English race horses.

—Poor men and rich ones can get hot dinners for nine cents apiece in London.

—Louis Napoleon skates badly, and often falls, and always on the bony part.

—Twenty Indians were naturalized in Topeka, Kansas, at the last term of court there.

—Sixteen divorces were granted at the last term of court in Henry county, Illinois.

—It is proposed to make foreigners reside ten years in Virginia before they can vote.

—Anthracite coal is shipped from Philadelphia to Louisville, by way of New Orleans.

—The editor of the Moscow *Gazette* speaks and writes seventeen different languages.

—The exports of Great Britain have fallen off 4,000,000 pounds sterling during last year.

—A lame beggar in New York is worth $65,000, which is securely invested in real estate.

—A stop cart driver in St. Louis blew his brains out, on Wednesday, because he was swindled.

—Fifty tons of trout have been caught in Moosehead Lake and shipped to New York and Boston.

—The New York *Mail* denies the assertion that Rev. Henry Potter has been called to Grace Church.

—Mike Lipman, the circus man, has bankrupted in Cincinnati, with debts amounting to $32,500.

—Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Philadelphia, has collected over $1,700, which he has sent to the Orelans.

—Another large bed of garnets has been found in Bohemia. Most garnets come from that classic country.

—Napoleon can't get over his chagrin at his Mexican fiasco, and can't be induced to send a minister to Juarez.

—The Sioux and Cheyenne Indians are again becoming very troublesome in the neighborhood of Fort Phil. Kearney.

—The monks of New Melkery, Iowa, are said to be excited over their new monastery, which is in course of erection.

—Mr. Van Wyck acknowledges that the Gettysburg diamonds are real, and the farm worth as much as they value it at.

—Near Chester, N. J., a fine bed of iron has been found. Some of it is to be taken out and made into sheets and pillars.

—George Francis Train vows he will be President of the United States. We fear that was only one of his superfluous vow ills.

—The Prince Imperial has a small steam engine, which his kind father gave him on New Years day because he had been a good boy.

—A lady in Paris recently found a bracelet worth thirty thousand francs in her muff, at the opera, and she does not know how it got there.

—George Peabody has presented Cyrus W. Field with a magnificent silver dinner service, consisting of twelve large pieces, weighing in all seven hundred ounces.

—There are seven thousand Jews in New Orleans. The yellow fever gave that city a pretty tight squeeze, but all the juice don't seem to have been gotten out yet.

—Railway iron is shipped from Pennsylvania to the Rocky Mountains, without change of cars, for the Pacific Railroad, which is the railway to do that sort of thing.

—Salvare denies the story of his having cruelly murdered General Monias with a chisel. He says Monias died of apoplexy. We have heard of such denials before.

—The New York millionaires want Hamilton Fish for Vice President. There might be some truth in the sneers at coddish if we have a member of the family at the White House.

—General Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter, will preside at a grand temperance banquet at the Cooper Institute in New York on the next anniversary of Washington's birthday.

—A revolting crime occurred on Thursday, in Milwaukee. A heinous outrage was committed on the person of a homeless white girl by an abandoned negro, who is now under arrest.

—President Johnson has sent his son Robert to an insane asylum, to be cured of periodical fits of drunkenness, which amount to insanity. We know from which side of the house he inherits that peculiarity.

—Harpoot is in Asia, on the spot which, according to some authorities, once was the Garden of Eden. There the women do all the work excepting the knitting, which is kindly performed by their lords.

—Young Brown, the student of Amherst, who defended himself against the sophomores who came to haze him, has been publicly commended by the faculty, and presented with a scholarship of $200 a year. George Graves, the hazer who was most injured, is in a hopeless condition.

—Chicago has had a gorgeous affair; a wife wedding where between $5,000 and $10,000 worth of presents were given. The cards were printed in silver and everybody went. One gentleman presented a set of silver valued at $2,500, another gave a dinner set of solid silver worth $1,500, and the employees of the firm of which the happy groom was senior partner sent a present worth $1,000.

—At last Charles Kean has taken his farewell benefit and left the stage. The performance still goes on, but his especial foot-lights have gone out, his drop has fallen, and he has taken an orchestra stall as it were, a private box in the pit, where the throng is great, and there quietly waits the rising of the curtain on the new scene. It is a transformation scene, and we hope it will meet his every expectation. He has made his last appearance, and the curtain will not rise for him again. Let the audience shriek and whistle, bravo and *da capo* as much as it pleases; he can't appear again, for he has taken off his costume and left the stage.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Mulching Grape Vines.

My observation and experience have led me to the conclusion that we do not sufficiently mulch our grape soil. Moisture (in the ground) is the great lack of the grape, as of most berries and small fruit. The grape vine in the summer is a succulent thing, and needs much water. Mulching thoroughly and keeping the soil mellow is a necessity to good success. The best mulch, perhaps, is a covering of garden refuse, grass and weeds that are removed. These not only keep the ground moist, but fertilize it, and with that kind of manure which is the most appropriate and natural to the grape, improving its quality, its growth also, and its healthfulness. Our best success has been with this kind of mulch and with leaves gathered in autumn and kept (rotted) till the following season.

A Plea for the Hog.

The hog is not a hog because he loves the mire; he seeks it to cool his heated sides; water is preferable; and the cooler he can get it the better he likes it. Although he is of a hot nature, he is not therefore to be turned out into the cold—intense cold, rain, sleet, &c.,—left to shift for himself often; suffering, yes, suffering; and he is not slow in manifesting it—whining, squealing, reproaching you. He has not the patience of other stock. If a hog, he is an intelligent one.

On your farm you have no animal that will improve upon feed as much as he—that will respond to good treatment as readily as he. He is not a "hog" in the ill sense of that word. His owner, from time immemorial, has made him such; he has done it by abuse, by neglect. But the hog is sensitive, intelligent, good-natured, clean, if you give him a chance for cleanliness, of more cleanly habits than any creatures on the farm, and some human creatures that we wot of included.

The wise man takes care of his pig as of other stock. He is proud of it. He gives it good quarters—expecting the same in return. He loves to see it thrive; and it does thrive successfully under his care. Highly keen is no "hog," but one of the family at large of the larder, and a profit to him, because treated with regard.

Renovating Grass Lands.

"An Allegany correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* furnishes an interesting statement of his experiments in renovating meadows where dairying is the principal business, and where it is desirable to keep the land sward of the time in grass. Meadows there become greatly diminished in their crops in a few years. He tried harrowing the surface, topdressing with manure, re seeding, plastering, applying ashes, &c., with little effect. He harrowed one half of an eight year meadow after mowing it in the spring, and had an increase of twenty-five pounds of hay per acre. Sheep manure applied in the fall on a new meadow, gave an increase of a hundred pounds per acre. Discarding these modes, he next turned the sod with a good plough, and re seeded to clover and timothy after the first crop. What this crop was he does not state. He has thus renovated about twelve acres in this second. An old twelve acre meadow yielded but six loads; after renovating as described, the first crop was twenty-six loads, the next twenty-four. In four years he ploughed again, seeded with four and a half bushels of manure per acre, and harvested fifty bushels of oats per acre, and the next year forty-one loads of hay from the twelve acre lot.

"It will be seen that this manuring was not heavy. The application made in spring in a former experiment, resulted as we should expect, especially if thinly and unevenly applied at that season of the year. Autumn manuring under the sod is evenly made, is much more efficient. But it must be remembered that inverting the sod on dry uplands is the most perfect way of restoring heavy crops, a full amount of grass seed being used. Manure must be applied freely if only a single year is taken for this renewal; but if two more years can be added, so as to turn in a heavy crop of clover in a short rotation, there is a question that a great improvement would be made. It must not be forgotten that one great objection to ploughing and re seeding grass fields, is owing to a sparse use of grass seed, and an imperfect covering of the surface for it. Now luckily, say a pecks per acre, of timothy, of a smooth, mellow, finely top-dressed surface, and a dense, heavy growth of grass will be the result, much better in quality than that afforded by large, coarse, thinly scattered stems. Some successful graziers inform us that they have sometimes applied the seed in the way of cutting four or five crops of grass from them, by pasturing them with cattle for two or three years, taking care never to graze them short, but allowing a growth of grass at least eight or ten inches high, and especially in autumn and on the approach of winter."

The Point of Success in Applying Manure.

The great point to be considered in the application of raw manure is its speedy fermentation. This is effected readily by surface application, in which case it undergoes decomposition in a short time. The sun has a direct effect upon it, which causes this. It is hence that so little applied to so highly beneficial, for without decomposition there is little benefit in manure; it is a hindrance rather. But, the heat decomposing, and the rains washing it in, the work is done.

The next best thing, if not equally good, and even better perhaps, is to apply on the surface of ploughed ground and harrow in. This mixes it with the top soil exposed to the direct rays of the sun, the soil increasing, if anything the heat, and this, in connection with the increased moisture, increasing and accelerating the fermentation. This practice has been found to be found to be good—and good whether the manure is rotted or not, providing it can be properly mixed with the soil.

The secret in both these cases is, that the sun has its effect. Ploughed in deep, there is a different result—not always successful, especially in cold soils, or in wet seasons. Heat, and a proper hygrometric condition, are necessary.

This, then, is the secret, that we must expose our manures to heat; and the nearer the surface, the more heat and the more fermentation. We have had our best success with manure harrowed in. In meadows, top-dressing is the only way; and the time of application, if so agreed, is the fall or latter part of the summer, when the heat has still its effect, and the rains help it.

But deep ploughing under will keep the manures as it goes into the ground, unless you put it, it left there, out of the reach of the fermenting and reducing influences of the atmosphere, according to the kind of crop to be grown. It is simply hid. It can be of benefit (deep in the ground) only when the soil is porous and of a sandy and dark or heat-attracting nature, and the season a warm one. In such summers we have known the best of effect, where long manure was plentifully used, and made a bed for the roots of Indian corn, or roots.

The safe and certain way, however, is top-application. There may be some loss, which may not be the case where the ground covers the manure. But harrowed in well, if not too long, or ploughed in shallow, mere covering up where there is much straw and there will be a certain, and immediate benefit; immediate if applied in the heat of summer, and never failing in its effect.

For corn, in a black sandy soil warmly located, we prefer to plough under. For roots also. Otherwise not.

The Apple-Worm and the Apple-Maggot.

The *American Journal of Horticulture* for January has an article on the subject of these destructive insects from Benjamin D. Walsh. He says:

"There are two very destructive larvæ, which burrow into the flesh of the apple, so as to render it not only unsightly, but absolutely distasteful. The first of these, the apple-worm, was originally, like almost all our worst insect foes, imported from Europe; though it has gradually spread westward, till now it infests nearly the whole northern half of the Valley of the Mississippi. The second larvæ, the apple-maggot, is a native American species, and breeds naturally in crab apples and crabs, but within the last few years, has been noticed to attack the cultivated apple in Massachusetts, in Connecticut, in New York, and probably in Vermont also. What is very remarkable, although the very same species exists, to my personal knowledge, in Illinois (for I bred myself more than two years ago from haws, or thorn-apples as they are sometimes called) yet it has not, as yet, been ascertained to attack cultivated fruit anywhere in the west. It would seem as if in this as in many other cases, it is only a local race of the species that has acquired the habit of attacking tame and imported instead of wild and indigenous species of plants, and that this race transmits to its descendants by the law of inheritance, the peculiar habits which it has itself incidentally acquired. Thus the habit of pointing game in the field, which is clearly an acquired and not a natural habit, is often transmitted by inheritance to young pointer puppies, without any artificial breaking or training whatever. On no other supposition than the above does it seem possible to account for the fact that the very same species of insects is both in the east and in the west, and yet it attacks the cultivated apple only in a certain limited region, even in the east; for, according to Dr. Trimble, "this new and formidable enemy of the people is found in the Hudson river country, but has not yet reached New Jersey."

"If these views be correct, we may anticipate that the apple-maggot will gradually spread westward, till, in some twenty or thirty years' time, it becomes as great a pest in the valley of the Mississippi as it now is in New England and New York."

Mr. Walsh knows of no remedy for the depredations of this American pest save catching and crushing them. Will not the sparrow of Europe, which has lately been introduced here, and which is beginning to spread into the country, prove an effectual destroyer of these and other insects which seem to be every year becoming more numerous? The sparrow is undoubtedly a great devourer of grain and other seeds and of certain other fruits—but it it should destroy the curculio and the apple moth it might more than compensate for the mischief it will do in other respects.

Collision of Vessels at Sea.

People unaccustomed to seafaring life are frequently surprised at hearing of collisions at sea, thinking it strange that, with apparently unlimited room, vessels do not always turn out for each other in time to avoid such accidents. Such persons are not probably aware that the highways and byways of the ocean are as well defined, and often as narrow, as those of the land; that a vessel is bound under ordinary circumstances to keep in her course, and finally, that the winds and waves have a very decided say in the matter. The various causes which lead directly to collisions, as well as their frequency, are given in a recent English official report, from which it appears that no less than 2,706 such accidents happened, during the last eight years, on the coast of Great Britain alone, and that 736 of them occurred in broad daylight. The number has shown a regular increase from year to year during this period; and it is important to notice the various causes that led to the loss of these 2,706 vessels. The average annual number of collisions is 338, or nearly one per day. Of these, an average of 74 occurred through not having a bad look out; through neglect to show a proper light, 19; through neglect or ignorance of steering rules, 68; through error of pilot, 8; want of seamanship, 16; general want of caution, 23. It will be seen that no less than 205 out of the 338 happened from causes which, with proper care, might have been avoided. The average number of collisions from actual want of sea-room was only eight; from thick and foggy weather, 18; error in judgment, 24; and from parting cables, dragging anchors, breaking sheer and fouling, 49.

A very similar fact that of the 141 collisions which happened in 1866, between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m., 64 occurred when the weather was fine and clear, and only 20 when it was foggy. Of 227 collisions between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m., 102 occurred in clear, and only 57 in thick or foggy weather. Of the total number of collisions in 1866, 11 occurred between the hours of 6 and 8 under way; 169 between two sailing vessels, both under way; 85 between two sailing vessels, one under way and one at anchor; 69 between a steam vessel and a sailing vessel, both under way; 11 between a steam vessel and

The Pittsburgh Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29, 1868.

We give to-day a portion of the very able argument delivered by Mr. Thomas Williams, in the House, in defence of his proposition to require all the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States to concur in a decision in order to make it valid. We hope to give the remainder to-morrow. The whole will appear in connection in the weekly edition.

JUSTICE AT LAST.

Yesterday, at Philadelphia, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, all the Judges concurring, made a decision restoring to the Connellsville Railroad Company all its rights and franchises, which were unjustly and corruptly taken from it by the Legislature. This decision makes substantially an end of all controversy in this case. It is true, the matter is depending, in another form, before the Supreme Court of the United States, on an appeal taken from the judgment of the Circuit Court at Williamsport, which was that the act repealing the charter was unconstitutional and void; but it cannot be doubtful what the ultimate decision of that Court will be. The opinion of the Circuit Court will be sustained. But, if the decision of the Circuit Court shall be set aside, that result will be of no consequence. The decision of the Supreme Court of this State practically closes out the whole matter; that is, it restores the charter beyond all peradventure.

This is a subject in which this city has a great stake. Our people have been abused and calumniated because they felt they were outraged, and spoke and acted in accordance with that conviction. Justice has been long in coming—long, as measured by their impatience—and they hail it with the heartier satisfaction.

What adds to the gratification is the circumstance that the decision was unanimous. Not one of the Judges entertained the idea that reason or excuse for the repealing act ever existed.

It is fair to infer that, under this decision, the work on the road will be resumed and pushed to completion with the least possible delay.

THE ERIE CANAL COMPANY.

Mr. W. Milnor Roberts, consulting engineer of this company, made, on the 23d ult., a report to the President and managers thereof, relative to the original construction, present condition, and feasibility of enlargement of the canal, which has since been published in pamphlet form. He makes the length of the canal 136½ miles, divided into three sections; from Beaver to head of New Castle pool, 31 miles; from head of New Castle pool to Conneaut Lake, 69 miles, and from Conneaut Lake to Lake Erie, 45½ miles. The supply of water for the proposed enlarged capacity of the line he regards as abundant; and he estimates the cost of the enterprise at $1,867,754 34. As this computation was made upon the scale of prices existing some little time ago, it may be taken for granted a considerable less sum would now suffice.

In Erie county much interest is felt relative to this matter; as, also, generally along the line of the canal. Indeed, at the election last autumn it entered as a prominent element into the contest for State Senator.

It is now proposed to ask the Legislature to extend its credit to aid in the enlargement. If we are correctly informed, the plan is to get the State to issue its bonds for the amount required, taking a mortgage on the canal as security. The intention is, we believe, to bring a bill before the Legislature, to this end, during the current session.

CONDITION OF FRANCE.

Napoleon III is resolved, or, at least, the necessities of his governmental policy constrain him, to put the endurance of the French people to the severest tests. At the opening of the present session of the Legislative Assembly he demanded a new law regulating military service, which must abstract from the productive force of the nation a much larger proportion of men, in the prime of their lives, than it was formerly supposed could possibly be endured. Of course, this abstraction must lessen the number of practical workers, and at the same time increase the burdens of capital and industry. It illustrates the old adage about lighting a candle at both ends. Notwithstanding the manifestations of popular discontent, the subservient Assembly yielded to imperial dictation, and the law was enacted.

Hard upon this trial of the national patience came the announcement that a fresh loan, to the amount of nearly one hundred millions of dollars, was required to make up a deficit in last year's budget. This deficit is acknowledged to have grown out of the Luxemburg embroilment. The Emperor coveted a province, and supposed his will was so nearly law among European nations that he had only to express his desire and intimate what conditions he was inclined to make, and with deferential alacrity all concerned would make haste to accept his overtures. Alas, for sovereign egotism; instead of acquiring a province, he was forced into warlike measures that cost the one hundred millions he now seeks to borrow.

Since the introduction of the new Army Bill a number of elections have been held for members of the Legislative Body. In every instance a formidable reaction against the imperial policy was disclosed. It is not conceivable that the additional requirement upon the purses of the people will tend to allay popular dissatisfaction.

We know how fallacious all former estimates have proved as to the capacity of nations to endure taxation. For the last hundred years political prophets have been predicting the certain and inevitable bankruptcy of Great Britain; but that government, instead of showing signs of decrepitude, has given manifold indications of augmenting pulsance. Many of the nations of continental Europe present equally surprising financial phenomena. Latterly the United States has added an amazing chapter of experience to like effect. The prophets of evil omen are certainly discredited temporarily. Their wisdom has been demonstrated to be comparative folly. Yet there must be, and is, in the very nature of the case, a limit to the burdens a nation can carry.

The misfortune of these prophets consists in the fact that while the basis of calculation suddenly changed, they persisted in going upon the old data. Modern invention, particularly in the department of mechanics, has increased productive industry, for those who wisely avail themselves of the profferedadvantages, from fifty to a hundred fold. If the prophets will only take this fact into account, and then remember that mechanical invention is only yet partially developed, they may renew their ratiocinations with some hope of redeeming their collapsed reputations.

But it may well be conjectured whether any people will consent to have their power of endurance pressed to the point where it must, of necessity, break down. Patience often gives out, in nations as in individuals, sooner than any other attribute. And the French people have demonstrated, to the amazement of mankind, what they can do when inspired by deep exasperation. Political earthquakes have broken out in Paris, overthrowing dynasties and demolishing thrones, with even less premonitions than are now apparent. True, these excesses have moderated the instinct of change and the impulse of retaliation, which have become perverbially parts of the French national life. Wealth, political rank, and high social position, are conservative elements; but they who hold them are always in a lean minority as compared with the whole population. In ordinary circumstances these favored ones naturally exert a restraining influence. Mutations are what they most fear and deprecate. Being well enough, they most desire to have the existing order maintained. But when strong passions stir the masses, the conservative classes soon comprehend their relative weakness. Whether Napoleon is preparing such a crisis for exhibition, is a problem that excites a lively interest.

POWERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Speech of Hon. Thomas Williams,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the House of Representatives, January 15, 1868, on the Bill Declaring What Shall Constitute a Quorum of the Supreme Court, and to Regulate the Jurisdiction Thereof.

Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania. The object of the amendment reported by the committee to the Senate bill is to preserve this Government in its original spirit, and protect its people in the enjoyment of the rights intended to be secured to them by its fundamental law, by protecting that law as well against the encroachments of the States as from the ambition or infirmities of its accredited expounders, acting through the more insidious and alarming process of judicial construction, which is so often but another name for judicial legislation.

The purpose of the amendment just offered by me, which is no other than a copy of the bill that, under a feeling of profound alarm for the tranquility of the nation and the preservation of the just balances of the Constitution, was introduced by me into the last Congress, and again renewed and referred upon the inauguration of the present one, is to make that protection sure by exacting the highest security that the authority of Congress can demand and the nature of the circumstances will admit.

To this end it provides that not less than a full bench shall sit in judgment upon the will of the people as declared through their Representatives, and that nothing short of the consentaneous agreement of the favored few, holding their places by appointment of the Executive, shall nullify that will, by breaking the scepter of the law-giver, and striking his ordinances dead at his feet.

The amendment of the committee, while it accepts and incorporates the principle enunciated in my bill, and so far challenges my approval, reduces the security provided for by it by compromising on a two-third vote, which, under the present constitution of the Supreme Court, would add one voice only to the number now required to undo the work of Congress, and give, perhaps, a new law to the people; and in this, I think, falls short of the necessities of the case and the high requirements of public duty.

The difference, then, is only one of measure or degree—a mere question of more or less—between the highest possible security and an inferior or lower one. And here, I think, it may be affirmed with confidence that the legislator, holding, as he does, a public trust, and not dealing upon his own account or for his own private interests alone, has no absolute discretion, no choice, indeed, but to take the higher and superior. Assuming the need of a guarantee for the public safety, he cannot, in my judgment, demand too much; his only question is what is within the range of the possible. When the great interests—perhaps the life—of a nation are involved, I take it to be his clear duty to waive no security, but to

"Make assurance double sure,
And take a bond of fate."

The point once admitted, as it is here, that we may require any more than a majority, the whole question is surrendered. If we may exact two-thirds it is transparent that we may exact the whole. And who shall say, if we may do this, that the lowest security which the country shall enjoy shall be less than the unanimity of the jury box? If that is practicable, why not insist upon it?

To these questions there can be no answer except that it is unreasonable, or inexpedient and unnecessary. But is this so? Let us examine.

It is not certainly unreasonable to insist that if the judgments of perhaps two hundred representative men, of the *elite* of the nation, drawn mainly from the legal profession, and embodying a large portion of its wisdom and experience, are to be overruled by a little conclave of some seven or eight not chosen by the people at all, and no wiser or better than themselves, the oracle whose mod is claimed to be equal to the stamp of fate shall give out no discordant utterances. The wisdom of that common law which was claimed by our ancestors as their birth-right has ordained that the life, and liberty, and property, even of the humblest citizen, shall not be taken away without the unanimous verdict of a jury of his peers. Who shall say that the life of a great State, the liberties of a great people, are not entitled to the same protection, and that four or five men out of a body so constituted—nay, even a bare majority of those four or five—shall determine in the last resort, and without any appeal whatever, the extent of its own charter of freedom, in defiance of the sense of the millions who, under all the forms of the Constitution, have declared their sovereign will?

I did not regard it as unlikely that the proposition, which I had the honor to introduce nearly a year ago, would startle the profession at first sight as an alarming innovation, and I am not sure that this expectation has been entirely disappointed. It could scarcely in the nature of things be otherwise. Lawyers, who run in grooves, and are educated into a superstitious reverence for precedents, and so often—I may say so proverbially—fall as statesmen, because they lack the bold, original, and progressive spirit of a Mansfield, are always averse to untried ways, and always ready to denounce the idea of reform or change, whenever it goes to matter of substance and beyond any mere question of form, as a pernicious novelty. Men of this sort will say, perhaps, that there is no case where unanimity of sentiment has ever been demanded at the hands of any tribunal on a question as to the meaning or effect of a covenant or a law, and taking their position there, maintain that the thing is improper only because there is no precedent to warrant it.

And yet if the law, as claimed by its professors, is only reason and the very perfection of it, and if what is not reason is not law, it will be found, on the application of this test, that there is nothing in the requirement of unanimity to conflict with that idea. Whatever weighty considerations of mere convenience may be entitled to in ordinary cases upon questions of merely private right between man and man, it cannot certainly be affirmed that there is anything unreasonable in the proposition that unanimity of opinion shall be required where the tribunal is a small one, and it is sought to overthrow the judgment of the millions, speaking through another and greater organ, on a matter that concerns the well-being of the whole, and perhaps the very existence of the State. The lawyer who cherishes the old and favorite hypothesis, that what we every day realize to be the most uncertain of all things is always absolutely certain, can not very consistently complain that the meager priesthood, which ministers at the shrine of an oracle that claims to be infallible, should be expected to give out no divided responses, and scatter no ambiguous voices among the worshipers, but, on the contrary, on all vital questions at least, should blend all its outgivings into one sublime chorus of universal harmony. In matters of faith, where the infallibility is the rule, such consentaneity is indispensable. If the successors of the fisherman, along with the triple crown had worn a triple head, the prestige of infallibility must soon have disappeared. With seven or eight heads the faith must necessarily have perished under any other rule than that which is proposed to be enacted here.

It is only necessary to remind the lawyer himself that there is an analogy to this in that time honored institution, the trial by jury, which, although generally referred to the great charter of English liberty, antedates the records of our race, and is imbedded in all our constitutions as the palladium of all our rights—the one great pre-eminent defense of private and public liberty. It was not enough that the person and property of the citizen should be walled round by the protection of his peers. Even that security was treated as inadequate without the unanimity that constitutes its excellence. It was still possible that seven men out of twelve might be warped by prejudice, misled by ignorance, imposed on by cunning, corrupted by money, or seduced or overawed by power. The life and liberty and property of the citizen were not to be trusted to the keeping of the majority, or taken away except by the unanimous accord of all his judges, passing in criminal cases as well upon the law as upon the facts. It is the glory of England, as it is the boast of America, that not one of the great natural rights, whose protection is the only legitimate object of all government, shall be disturbed, even in the smallest particular, without the unanimous judgment of a larger bench than that which claims to pass, by a divided vote, upon the fundamental law of a great nation, and in effect to nullify that law, or to make it speak in accordance with its own imperial behests. Who, then, shall say that there is in this amendment anything unreasonable or unprecedented, or any departure from the analogies of our Constitution; or that a nation may not borrow in its extremity, for the preservation of its life, the securities it has already thrown around the humblest individual and the lowliest home?

If there is anything that is transcendently and indefensibly unreasonable, it is in the idea that it should be competent for even any seven or eight men, however exalted, and with like passions and infirmities as ourselves, either to legislate away by construction the great charter of our liberties, or to set aside decrees of the high council of the nation, embodying, as it always does, a large share of the intelligence and all of the majesty of a great people, and in effect to bind everybody but itself. That is an anomaly necessitated, perhaps, by the fact of a written Constitution, but still an anomaly that may well startle us, in view of the possibilities that are so strongly suggested by the present condition of that nation, wherein its highest judicial tribunal is invoked and depended upon, as a powerful, nay, a resistless auxiliary in the war waged by the Executive against the power that is intrusted under the Constitution with the making of its laws. There was a time when it was serously doubted and denied that any authority in the States or the United States that could declare an act of the law-making power to be invalid because it conflicted with the constitutions of either. That question has been settled affirmatively on grounds that may be, perhaps, conceded to be unanswerable, and which I will not, at all events, attempt to controvert. It was apparently the logical and necessary result of an antagonism between a superior law and an inferior one, which could not be reconciled without the surrender of one or other of them. If the fundamental, and of course the higher law was not to prevail in such a strife, the Constitution became valueless as a limitation, which it was intended to be. It was not without reason, however, as we have occasion from very recent experience to know, that the jealous and watchful and sagacious Jefferson referred again and again to the power claimed for that tribunal, as involving the establishment of a judicial oligarchy in the land.

We look in vain to the country from which our institutions are derived for any example of such a power as this over its constitution and laws. The royal negative, it is true, may suspend the action of the legislative body, although in point of fact that prerogative has slept for near two hundred years, but it settles nothing in regard to the powers of that arm of the Government, and only stays its operation until the might of public opinion comes back to bend even royalty itself before it. No British court, even the most ancient and venerable, with all its historic prestige and all its array of learning, has ever ventured to set limits to the authority of the law giver. The appeal is not there from Parliament to the courts, but practically from the courts themselves to Parliament, as the highest of them all. And well and faithfully has that great depository of the unwritten laws and customs of England, which constitute the safeguard of the liberties of its people, observed and performed that responsible and exalted trust. In the custody of the courts they would have sickened and died under the withering influence of royal favor. The history of that nation proves abundantly that in all the struggles between prerogative and privilege the suppliest instruments of tyranny have been the judges. But to the honor of the Legislature be it said, that no decision has ever been made by them which violated the instincts of the Saxon race, by breaking down its landmarks, or traversing its great maxims of liberty, by impinging upon the natural rights of the subject, that has not been eventually reversed by the Commons of England in Parliament assembled. And thus, without a written Constitution, with no guides but those high instincts, those hoary and venerable customs, and those hallowed traditions of the past, which, handed down, as they have been, from sire to son, from prehistoric times, make up the body of their common or customary law, the liberties of Englishmen, so wisely reserved for their own keeping, have been perpetuated from generation to generation, not only unimpaired but enlarged, improved, developed, and strengthened by the flow of centuries. They have not learned the royal lesson of the last Presidential campaign, which is still rehearsed and reiterated even here, that the danger of tyranny is from the many, or, in other words, from themselves, and that they required the vetoes of a king, or the supervisory power of a Court, to instruct them as to their rights, and protect them from themselves. There have been none among their representatives so deficient in self-respect as to abase themselves in the presence of any court; none so unappreciative of their own high trusts, or so forgetful of their official dignity, as to insist, or even concede, that there was more wisdom and learning, and virtue concentrated in any body of seven, or eight, or even twelve men in Westminster Hall, selected by the Crown, than was to be found in the multitude of counselors that represent the people of a great empire. The Parliament of England is the guardian of the liberties of England, and cannot betray those liberties without surrendering its own. And so, too, with our Constitution and all of value it can aim. When it ceases to be safe in the hands of all the people, who have a common inheritance in its provisions, it is idle to hope that it can be locked up securely under the custody of any seven or eight men outside, as so many doctors of the Sanhedrim, with the high prerogative of reading and interpreting it to the people, as the imperfect judgment or the mere caprice of a majority of them may determine. If the statesman who holds that we cannot safely trust ourselves, and that our only security is in such a guardianship, surrenders the idea of self-government as a visionary and impracticable thing, and confesses that a political State cannot exist without a master. That is an ancient superstition. Wise men of old and some of modern times have entertained it. The world has generally been governed under it, often by a hierarchy. It was supposed for a long time to have been exploded here. It is now revived under the auspices of the Democra ic party—once so hostile to this regime!—in the idea that a sort of hieratic college—a priesthood of a new religion—a little oligarchy of lawyers—is the only safe depository of the supreme power of the State. The difference is only between an octarchy and a monarchy—between eight sacerdotal masters—a sort of conclave of superannuated cardinals—in wigs and gowns, and a single royal one in purple. Without disparagement to either of these high professions, and certainly without one to that to which nearly forty years of my own life have been devoted, and which is now sought by some to be dethroned at this Capitol as the absolute master of the State, I must be excused for thinking that, however flattering may be the offer of the crown to us, many people would, perhaps, prefer the purple, with all its attendant splendors, to the sable regalia of either the priest or the pedagogue.

[CONTINUED TO-MORROW.]

The Pilgrimage of a Pest.

Toward the beginning of the present century a prodigious body of locusts was precipitated across the Black Sea upon the steppe lying East of Odessa, where it committed the most indescribable devastation. To destroy the invaders, columns of serfs were marched down from the interior; but on arriving at the scene of action, were almost paralized by the phenomenon they witnessed. For miles the whole surface of the plain, converted into a black color, seemed to be alive and in motion; for the scaly bodies of the locusts were packed and locked together, presented the appearance of a huge, dusky cuirass reflecting with a strange glitter the rays of the sun.

The mass being in motion, advanced inland, slowly but steadily, murmuring like the surges of the ocean, putting the sheep, the cattle, the horses, and the inhabitants on all sides to flight. A stench not to be expressed by words was emitted from the mass as it crawled onward, the living devouring the dead, for lack of other provender. Putting their mattocks, spades, pickaxes, and other implements into immediate requisition, the serfs speedily excavated a trench several miles in length across the track of the locusts, but ere they had finished the enemy was upon them, and soon demonstrated the futility of their device.

In the course of a few minutes from their reaching the brink of the excavation, the foremost ranks had been pushed into it by those that followed, and filled it up from edge to edge, so that the multitude continued its march apparently without interruption; then everything combustible was collected, and set on fire in front of the column, with the same result. The whole Black Sea seemed to be transformed into locusts, which, from its low shores, came up in countless myriads, setting at defiance all the arts and industry of man. Several columns of the invaders fled off toward the East, and alighted amid the vineyards of the Crimea, which they soon changed into a waste of apparently dry and sapless twigs.

Russia appeared to be on the eve of a calamity like that which fell upon it about the middle of the seventeenth century, when the destruction of the harvests occasioned a famine, which was followed by a plague, so that the population of whole provinces was thinned almost to extermination. In the present instance, the elements came to the deliverance of man. Before a strong West wind, masses of black clouds came pouring up from the Bosphorus, which covered the atmosphere, and ultimately descended in floods of rain. At the touch of descending Jove, the locusts were paralized, and as the celestial moisture continued to drench them in pitiless fashion, they gave up the ghost, and bequeathed their filthy corpse to the husbandman for manure; not, however, without sundry fevers and dysenteries.

—A masked burglar entered one of the fast establishments in Cincinnati the other night, and going into the room of one of the women, woke her, and pointing a revolver to her head, demanded her money and her jewels. Mademoiselle was terribly frightened at this sudden appearance of a man in her bed chamber, but managed to scream. The intruder not liking the noise, and fearing the approach of an amazon army, made off, taking with him, however, a purse containing a few dollars.

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The mechanism of the body requires to be repaired and strengthened just as much as the mechanism employed to grind corn, or spin cotton, or weave cloth. Steam cannot drive a broken shaft, or bent piston or a valve that is out of gear; neither can the vital force act through a paralyzed limb or an inert organ.

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The functions of the human body gives way, usually one at a time. A disordered liver, or a slight irritation of the bronchial tubes, an obstruction in the skin or of the renal organs, are sure to be followed by pains and aches in various parts of the whole body in a vigorous condition of health, according to the extent of the organic functional injury. A man afflicted with dyspepsia will soon find more than the stomach at fault. The food that he swallows fails to renew the natural wear and waste, the worn out matter is allowed to mass nook or cranney, where it causes irritation or pain, when it ought to be thrown off and carried out of the system. Hundreds and thousands of just such sufferers have been relieved and restored to health and vigor by the bold use of DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER, which not only imparts tone to the stomach and digestive organs, but likewise enriches the blood with the elementary principles that go to the restoration of the vital energy of the system. Be careful when you ask for it to get DR. KEYSER'S, for that is the kind, and the only kind, that has cured the numberless cases of disordered and broken constitutions. It was that which cured Mr. ——. It was that which cured John Thrall. It was that which cured Margaret McFarland. It was Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher which cured all the old chronic cases which we have published from time to time in these col. mns. Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher has cured more cases of chronic diseases than any medicine of recent origin. Sold by the gross dozen, or single bottle, at the Doctor's great medicine store, No. 140 WOOD STREET. Dr. Keyser's consultation rooms, 120 Penn St.

January 25th, 1868.

1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868

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FOR TAXES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
Collector's Office, 3d Dist. of Pa.,
ALLEGHENY CITY, Jan. 24, 1868.

Under a warrant from the Collector of Internal Revenue, for the 23d District of Pa., I have seized for Taxes due the United States from PETER FEZZIE, the following articles:

About 15 " " in Agitator;
30 " " heavy Oil Tar and Benzine;
45 Empty Oil Barrels;
9 " Gasheys;
1 Wheelbarrow;
1 Punch Bett;
1 Drag Scraper;
1 Hammer
1 6x12 Gauge Rods;
1 Thief
1 Tin Funnel;
1 Hoop Driver;

And will sell the same at Public Sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock P. M., on the premises lately occupied by said Peter Fezzie as an Oil Refinery, in East Deer township, Allegheny county, Pa.

SAMUEL BAIRD,
Deputy Collector.

ja27-j29;f3;f10;k17

BLANK BOOKS,

LEDGERS, JOURNALS, DOCKETS, RECORDS, CASH, DAY, MINUTE, INVOICE, TIME, CHECK, RECEIPT, STEAMBOAT, DRAY, BILLS LADING, And MEMORANDUM BOOKS.

BANKRUPT BLANKS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BONDS, LEASES, Attorney's & Aldermen's BLANKS,

FOR SALE AT

W. S. HAVEN'S,
Cor. Wood and Third Sts.

WHITE, ORR & CO.

25 Fifth Street,

Offer for sale the remaining stock of

Cloth Sacques & Plaid Wool Shawls

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Manufacturers of

PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPERS.

CLINTON MILL, STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.
BRIGHTON MILL, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

No. 82 Third Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICERS—August Hartje, President; Jno. H. Linnington, Treas.; Samuel Riddle, Secretary.
DIRECTORS—August Hartje, John Atwell, S. M. Jackson, Jno. H. Linnington.

Cash Paid for Paper Stock.

jy29-1868

EMBROIDERIES.

LACE GOODS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
And LINEN SETS,

AT REDUCED PRICES, AT

F. H. EATON'S,
17 Fifth Street,

MALT.—500 BUSHELS

FALL BARLEY MALT,

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

McBANE & ANJEH,
141 WATER STREET.

Pittsburgh, January 13, 1868.

NEW HEATER FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HALLS, INSTITUTIONS, &c.—Having received Letters Patent for an IMPROVED HEATER, I am now prepared to furnish it to Allegheny county, and to others who will favor me with an exclusive County and State Rights. Persons who are desirous of putting in a heater or of buying the right are referred to the following persons who have it in use:

James Kidd, M. D., No. 57½ Fourth street, Pittsburgh.
Robert McVay & Co., corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh.
A. Arbuckle, M. D., Grant St., Pittsburgh.
D. C. Kneeland, Grant St., Pittsburgh.
Jno. Weaver, 186 Second St., Pittsburgh.
A. D. Smith, Allegheny.
E. Ingram, Chartiers township.
Jno. Aiken, Jr., Sewickley.

RIDDLE ARTHURS, Patentee,
182 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Pittsburgh, Jan. 25, 1868.

THE ASSESSMENT FOR THE NICOLEON PAVEMENT, on Wood street, is now ready for examination, and will remain in this office, West Market Building, until

Thursday, February 6th 1868,

when it will be placed in the City Treasurer's Office for collection.

H. J. MOORE,
City Engineer and Surveyor.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

SHEPHARD'S

Steam Cracker & Biscuit Factory,

317 *Liberty St., Pittsburgh,*

Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of

Confectionery,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, NUTS, &c., &c.

FOR THE FINEST TEAS,

The Choicest Groceries,

The Purest Spices,

And the best CANNED FRUITS, PICKLES, &c., at the most reasonable prices, go to

FRANCE'S TEA MART,
15 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PITTSBURGH

White Lead and Color Works,

Manufacturers of

WHITE AND RED LEAD,
ZINC, PUTTY, BLUE LEAD,
And all colors DRY or in OIL.

Office, No. 67 FOURTH STREET.

Factory, Nos. 450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Rebecca Street and 49, 51 and 53 Lacock street, Allegheny.

J. D. MATTHEWS,

STAMP AND STENCIL CUTTER,

231 Liberty Street, opposite Wood.

BRANDING IRONS, STAMPS AND STENCIL MARKING PLATES, ALPHABETS AND FIGURES, in Steel or Copper, at shortest notice and on the LOWEST POSSIBLE TERMS. We defy competition.

AGENTS WANTED. no22:3:66

FULTON MACHINE WORKS,

ESTABLISHED IN 1826.

Manufactory of STEAM ENGINES, of all sizes and of the most approved patterns, for stationary purposes; STEAMBOATS and STEAM FERRY BOATS. A variety of 10, 12 and 16 horse power Engines, which will be sold at very reduced prices.

P. F. GEISSE, Wellsville, O.,
Fifty miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river, and line of C. & P. R. R. no6-h3

ROBERT ARTHURS,

ATTORNEY,

No. 135 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh.

Special attention is given to collections matters in the Orphans' Court, examinations of Titles, and office business generally. Acknowledgment of deeds, Depositions, &c., taken for all the states. ja24-1m

WRAPPING PAPER.

2,000 bundles Rag;
2,000 " Straw;
500 reams Manilla, assorted;
500 bundles Baling,
500 " Hardware;

In store and for sale by

PITTSBURGH PAPER MFG CO.,
82 Third street.

WRAPPING PAPER, of every descripti on, adapted to the wants of manufacturers,

MADE AND CUT TO ORDER,

At the lowest prices, by

PITTSBURGH PAPER MFG CO.,
82 Third street.

A NEW LOT OF

WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

Of Foreign and Domestic manufacture; JEWELRY, SILVER PLATED WARE, &c., received and for sale at

No. 112 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
JOHN MITSCH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO BRICKMAKERS.—CLAY BANK FOR SALE OR RENT.—I are for sale or rent FIVE AND ONE-HALF ACRES (5½) more or less, in Allegheny City, next to the Observatory property, and opposite the residence of W. Hunkitick, Esq., fronting on the Perrysville plank road 67 feet, and running back to the Observatory line 221 feet, containing a bed of clay from 3 to 8 feet deep. I will divide said lot to suit parties. Coal can be obtained near by. For terms enquire of

GEORGE F. DIMM, 229 Robinson St.,
Allegheny City.

"THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME"

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

IMMENSE DEMAND FOR THE

"Queen of the Wash Tub."

The ONLY PERFECT WASHING FLUID EVER DISCOVERED. It absolutely saves Health, Labor, Money and Time, and Improves the Fabrics. Sold by Druggists and Grocers generally. Manufactured by the

Hess Manufacturing Co.

Office, No. 136 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between THOS. C. HOGLE and MATTHEW CHAMBERS, Jr., under the name of HOGLE & CHAMBERS, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent of the partners. The business of the late firm will be settled by MATTHEW CHAMBERS, Jr., who alone is authorized to do so, at the old stand, No. 74 Fifth street.

THOMAS C. HOGLE,
MATTHEW CHAMBERS, Jr.

I TAKE PLEASURE IN RECOMMENDING my former partner, Mr. MATTHEW CHAMBERS, Jr., to my friends and the public generally, and respectfully solicit for him a continuance of the patronage bestowed on the late firm. THOMAS C. HOGLE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the interest of Mr. THOMAS C. HOGLE, would announce to the public that the Book Stationery and News Business will be continued at the old stand, 74 Fifth street.

ja29:3 MATTHEW CHAMBERS, Jr.

A NEW STEEL ENGRAVING of CHAS. DICKENS,

SUITABLE FOR FRAMING,

Given Gratis to all Subscribers

To APPLETON'S New Popular Edition of

CHAS. DICKENS' WORKS,

NOW PUBLISHING.

On receipt of $1.00 we will mail, post paid, to any address in the U. S., as published, the entire set of our NEW and POPULAR EDITION OF DICKENS in seventeen volumes, together with a STEEL PORTRAIT OF DICKENS.

The publication of this edition of DICKENS's are now ready. "Pickwick Papers," 75 cents; "Oliver Twist," 75 cents; "American Notes," 75 cents; "Great Expectations," 75 cents; "Nicholas Nickleby," 75 cents; "Christmas Stories," 75 cents; Dombey & Son,"

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Any of our Readers having copies of the WEEKLY GAZETTE of the 5th, 9th, 19th and 26th of October, or the 4th of December, 1867, will confer a favor by mailing them to our address.

Allegheny County Finances—Report of Controller Lambert.

The Annual Report of Henry Lambert, Esq., the efficient County Controller, has been prepared, and will be printed in the usual form in a few days. The report embraces a detailed statement of the financial affairs of the county, and shows an increase in expenditures over the preceding year of $17,780. This increase was occasioned by the increase of the salaries of officials under the acts of Legislature. The very gratifying exhibit is also made of a reduction in the aggregate debt of $73,735. The following statement shows the expenditures during the year:

Funded debt	$28,258 52
Interest	6,992 67
Arrears of do., with expenses on Railroad bonds, &c.	137,115 77
Commissioners' office	3,642 54
Controller's office	4,281 20
Treasurer's office	4,090 00
Coroner's office	3,079 30
Solicitor's office	800 00
Court House	2,281 63
County Jail	10,863 53
Court House and Jail	6,377 79
Court of Quarter Sessions	34,396 23
Court of Common Pleas	19,015 40
District Court	14,818 40
Supreme Court	1,043 90
Assessment taxes	5,962 62
Election expenses	3,379 63
Printing, stationery, advertising	4,174 00
Bridges	3,725 29
Roads	2,350 50
Mayors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny	1,500 00
Aldermen and Justices of the Peace	1 040 28
Constables	1 620 81
House of Refuge	24,250 25
Western Penna. Hospital	4,833 79
Premium on for scalps	78 00
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	999 29
Consingent Fund	149 96
Sinking fund	25 000 00
State Auditor	3 00
Prothonotary's Office	525 40
Workhouse and Inebriate Asylum	25,201 07
Western Penitentiary	7,580 45
Total expenditures	$393,999 46

Supposed Foul Play—A Merchant Tailor Missed Since Monday Last.

On Monday last Mr. Anthony Freyfogle, of the merchant tailoring firm of Freyfogle & Gilner, doing business on Liberty street, disappeared under circumstances which have led his friends to suspect that he has been foully dealt with. It seems he has negotiated for the sale of a life lease on a piece of property about which he had litigation, but which had been decided in his favor, for the sum of one thousand dollars. This amount he received in a check payable to his order. When he left his store on Monday evening he had, in addition to the check, about two hundred dollars in greenbacks and several twenty dollar gold pieces in his possession. He has been traced to a tavern on Diamond alley, where he had been drinking with some companions, but after his departure from there, about ten o'clock at night, all traces of his whereabouts has been lost. The check has not yet been presented for payment, and some hope that he may yet turn up alive. Mr. Freyfogle bore a reputation of a steady, sober, industrious mind, and his mysterious disappearance creates much alarm among his relatives and friends. He is low set and stout, speaks broken English, and dresses with neatness. The authorities will do well to make diligent search to discover his whereabouts.

Important Case Decided.

It will be recollected that in 1866 the question was raised as to the liability of the city of Pittsburgh to pay $300 bounty to veteran volunteers, under an act of assembly passed in 1866. The matter was was brought up in the shape of a case stated—Cassiday vs. City of Pittsburgh—and judgment given in favor of plaintiff against the city. The case was taken to the Supreme Court, submitted, and a decision expected at the last term of that Court held in this city, but many other cases, involving a like question, it was ordered for re-argument at Philadelphia, Jan. 15th, inst. Jacob F. Slagle, Esq., City Solicitor, made the argument on behalf of the city, and J. W. Kirker, Esq., contra. On Thursday last the opinion of the Court was delivered by Justice Agnew, reversing the judgment of the Court below, and giving judgment for defendant with costs. The act of assembly is held to be constitutional, but the city of Pittsburgh, not being a military sub-district, not liable under it. The case was considered of great importance, as an adverse decision would have taken from the city treasury the sum of about $150,000

Signs of Life

The pupils of Stewartstown school have shown signs of life as well as appreciation and respect for Mr. Porter, their principal teacher, by a presentation, on the part of the boys of the school, of a pen, pencil and knife combined in a bone handle of fine workmanship. The presentation was made by Master Wm. Kiel, and responded to by Mr. Porter. Another token of respect and esteem was given by the girls of the same school to Mr. Porter of a beautiful pocket Bible, finished in the best style, enclosing a list of the names of the fair givers, and also, a short and touching verse, written on one of the blank leaves and dedicated to the teacher. It was presented to Mr. Porter by Miss Annie Hammond, in behalf of the young ladies.

We feel gratified, indeed, in noting these signs of success which have followed our friend and classmate to his new field of labor. Always ardent, and enthusiastic in his profession, he has put life into the subject of education wherever people have been fortunate enough to secure his services.

Shaler Township Teachers' Institute

The teachers of Shaler township held their regular semi-monthly Institute, on the 18th, in the Etna School House. The forenoon session was opened with devotional exercises, including a roll call to which each one responded by repeating a verse from the Bible; after which there was a class drill in reading by Miss McCleery, and somesselect reading. The afternoon session was opened by a roll call to which each teacher responded by stating a fact in science or history. Then followed a lesson on the county map by G. D. Hunt, in which it was shown how pupils may learn the names and situations of the townships of Allegheny county, and a class drill in mental arithmetic by Miss Marshall.

The next meeting will be held on the 1st of February at the same place. The exercises appointed for it are class drills in written arithmetic, grammar and geography, and an address on Professional Courtesy. Teachers and friends of Common Schools are invited to attend. The meetings have been profitable and interesting.

Caring for the Poor.

We have before us the fifth annual report of the "Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor," prepared by Mrs. Levi Wade, Secretary, showing the work of this praiseworthy organization during the past year. The Association expended over two thousand dollars in coal, shoes and groceries for the poor during the winter, besides paying a debt of two hundred and eleven dollars and nineteen cents, of borrowed money, to Wm. M'Creery, Esq., to whom the Association is deeply indebted for aid. In addition to this, the Managers were kindly allowed to distribute coal from the Brewer fund mine from Mr. Morland. Relief was given six hundred and twenty-nine times to those who came within the scope of the labors or restrictions of the Association, while innumerable cases of unworthy persons were temporarily relieved by the managers from their own purses. Of the families relieved by the Association, fifty were those of widows, and twenty-eight colored families.

Fatal Accident

Coroner Clawson held an inquest on Saturday on the body of a man named Fernando Roberts, who met his death in the morning at the coal works of F. G. Negley & Company, near Mansfield. A loaded car had just been started down the inclined railway, and had proceeded only a short distance, when the rope parted. The car then freed, sped down the incline with frightful velocity, and when it reached the tipple house, jumped the track, and almost entirely demolished the building. Roberts was employed as engineman or clerk by the firm, and was attending to his duties in the tipple house at the time. He did not observe the accident which had happened in time to escape, and was struck by the descending car. The body was mutilated in a shocking manner, and death resulted instantly. The deceased was a young man, and was highly esteemed by his employers, as well as his acquaintances. The jury found a verdict of accidental death.

City Mortality.

Dr. A. G. McCandless, Physician of the Board of Health, reports the following interments in the city from Jan. 12th to Jan. 19th, 1868:

Old age, 1; gangrene, 1; heart-disease, 1; Dropsy, 1; Consumption, 2; pneumonia, 2; convulsions, 3; small pox, 3; still born, 1; burned, 1.

Males, 8 | White, 15 | Total.....16
Females, 8 | Colored, 1 |

Of the above there were: Under 1 year, 5; from 1 to 2, 2; from 2 so 5, 3; from 20 30, 2; from 30 to 40, 1; from 70 to 80, 1; from 80 to 90, 1; from 90 to 100, 1.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Man Stabs His Wife and Then Cuts His Own Throat—Particulars of the Horrible Affair.

Following are the particulars of a double murder in Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, on Sunday night, 26th instant:

On the A. & G. W. evening train up from Youngstown on Friday evening was a man about thirty years old, named Charles Freece, formerly a brakeman on the road, but discharged about a week ago. Freece was a soldier in the late war, but has not borne the best possible reputation for thrift and sobriety since his return from the army. He lived in Warren, and had a wife that belonged to a good family, and is represented as in every way an estimable woman.

On the train last evening, Freece told the conductor that he was going to remove from Warren to Youngstown—that he expected his wife would not want to go, and that he would have trouble about it—that if she refused to go, there "would be h—ll." The result proved that his threats were not idle. On reaching his home, it would appear that Freece, who was much intoxicated on the train, got into some difficulty with his wife about this. What the nature of the quarrel was at first is not known, but the result was that Freece stabbed his wife no less than seven times with a knife, and then, probably leaving her for dead, went into the yard in rear of his house and cut his own throat from ear to ear. There he was found, of course stone dead. Mrs. Freece was still living at last accounts, but no hopes were entertained of her recovery. The horrible affair created intense excitement in Warren.

A Wonderful Truth.

The office of Dr. Keyser yesterday was thronged with patients, and among them we noticed JOHN TITZELL, the young man of whom we gave a notice some six or eight weeks ago. One year ago John Titzell could not walk, from a carious state of the bones of the right leg, which had been slit open from the knee to the ankle without any benefit, at any rate without effecting a cure. His was one of the most hopeless of cases and his constitution was worn down to so prostrate a condition as to scarcely leave a hope for recovery. In truth when Dr. K. was called to see him in the latter part of last year he had to be assisted from one room to another. A double bandful of bones has been discharged from his leg, and his ulcers are all healed or in any rate in a healing condition. He stands forth to-day the very picture of robust health and another witness to the efficacy of Dr. Keyser's skill and the value of Dr. Keyser's wonderful BLOOD SEARCHER. We understand that this great medicine has been imitated and a spurious preparation is now being compalmed upon the public for the genuine. There is not a week passes, nay, scarcely a day, that we do not hear of some one who has been wronged of his money and made to linger in continued pain and suffering by this fraudulent trickery, calculated not only to break down all confidence in the integrity of mankind, but to render a cure in a case hopeless whose value is known now to two hemispheres—the Doctor having as recently as last week forwarded a carton of it to Australia. Indeed by a single trip made in that country. Be careful to see that Dr. Keyser's name is pasted over the top of the bottle. Sold at his great medicine store, 140 Wood street.

Chronic Diseases.

The functions of the human body give way, usually one at a time. A disordered liver, or a slight irritation of the bronchial tubes, an obstruction in the skin or of the renal organs, are sure to be followed by pains and aches in various parts, according to the extent of the organic or functional injury. A man afflicted with dyspepsia will soon find more than the stomach at fault. The food that he swallows fails to renew the natural wear and waste, the worn out matter is deposited in some nook or cranny where it causes irritation or pain, when it ought to be thrown off and carried out of the system. Hundreds and thousands of just such sufferers have been relieved and restored to health and vigor by a few bottles of Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher, which not only imparts tone to the stomach and digestive organs, but likewise enriches the blood and in fact eliminates from the system, to the restoration of the vital energy of the system. Be careful when you ask for it to get Dr. Keyser's, for that is the kind, and only kind that has cured the numberless cases of disordered and broken constitutions. It was that which cured Mr. Boyd. It was that which cured John Titzell. It was that which cured Margaret McFarland. It was Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher which cured all the old chronic cases which we have published from time to time in these columns. Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher has cured more cases of chronic disease than any medicine of recent origin. Sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, at the Doctor's great medicine store, No. 140 Wood street. Dr. Keyser's consultation rooms, 120 Penn street.

Patents Granted.

Among the patents granted during the week ending January 28th, 1868, were the following to persons in this neighborhood:

John Arbuckle, Jr., Allegheny, improvement in roasting coffee.

Robt. W. Clark, Pittsburgh, improvement in stone hearths.

Wm. S. Colwell, Pittsburgh, improvement in plows.

Wm. S. Colwell, Pittsburgh, assignor to J. M. Hemphill, Allegheny, improvement in stave machines.

Henry Helm, Pittsburgh, improvement in washing machine.

C. F. Knauer, Pittsburgh, improved curtain fixture.

W. W. Martin, Allegheny, improvement in lubricating car wheels.

Wm. Stevenson, Allegheny, improvement in plows.

Luke Fitzpatrick and Jacob Schinneller, of Temperanceville, improved chain machine.

R. M. Gans, Allegheny, improved brick machine. Antedated Jan. 17, 1-68.

G. K. Smith and Wm. Strasser, Allegheny, improvement in plows.

J. K. Caldwell, Allegheny, improved brick drying apparatus.

Leap Year Party

Young gentlemen of Freeport, Pa., were agreeably surprised on Friday last on being invited out to a sleighing party improvised by the ladies as a Leap Year commencement. In elegant sleighs the ladies dashed up to the doors of the young gallants, escorted them from their doors, wrapped them tenderly in buffalo robes, put little Joe in the middle and taking the reins in hand whipped up their horses and drove to a house some miles from the town, where they had arranged for a dancing party. They furnished their own music by female musicians, called figures themselves and paid all the bills. At an hour near daylight they ordered up their teams and drove the young men home. The party was very pleasant, and the ladies have shown an example to their gentlemen friends which we trust will be improved upon in the future.

Patents Issued.

The following are among the patents issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending January 14th, 1868:

H. J. Bailey, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for improvement in air condensing apparatus.

Robert W. Clark, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for improvement in tuyere irons.

James Paris, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Pa., for improvement in combining copper and cast steel.

A. N. Brenneman, of Lancaster, Pa., for improved shoe holder.

Circuit Court Holding.—Mr. Thomas Williams, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported without amendment the bill providing for the holding of a Circuit Court in Erie. The bill provides that the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in addition to the terms now held, shall be held at the city of Erie, at the same time and place fixed by law for holding the terms of the District Court for said Western District of Pennsylvania at the city of Erie. The bill passed.

MARRIED.

ROSS—BROWN—On Thursday, January 23d, at the First United Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. W. J. Reid, Mr. THOMAS R. ROSS and Miss ANNIE W. BROWN, both of this county. No cards.

CARRIER—SMITH—On Thursday evening, January 23d, 1868, at the residence of the bride's parents, Oakland, by Rev. John Scarborough S. S. CARRIER and ELIZA K., eldest daughter of Wm. H. Smith, Esq.

GRUBBS—ORSBORN—On the 31st of December, 1867, by Rev. R. G. Rankin, Mr. J. L. GRUBBS and Miss S. V. K. ORSBORN, both of Hampton township.

KREIPS—SKILES—On the 23d of January, 1868, by Rev. R. G. Rankin, Mr. JOHN KREIPS, of Bakerstown, and Miss EMMA SKILES, of Rochester, Pa.

CUMMINGS—THOMPSON—On Thursday, the 23d inst., at the residence of Hon. W. H. Lowrie, Allegheny City, by Rev. Wm. D. Howard, D D. Mr. ROBERT D. CUMMINGS, of Philadelphia, and Miss CAROLINE THOMPSON, of Allegheny City.

SMITH—TOWNLEY.—On Thursday evening, September 5th, 1867, at the residence of the officiating clergyman, Mechanicville, Chautauque Co., N. Y., James Dick Y. ALBERT K. SMITH, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Miss MARY A. TOWNLEY, of Richmond, Crawford Co., Pa.

DIED.

HARBAUGH—On Friday morning, 24th inst. at 7 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 41 Forest st., Allegheny City, ADA BERT HARBAUGH, youngest daughter of Christian C. and Caroline Harbaugh, aged 7 years, 8 months and 5 days.

SWAN—On Friday morning, January 24th, CORA L., infant child of John and Anna Swan, aged 15 months.

McCANCE—On Friday morning, January 24th, EDWARD TREVOR, infant son of James T. and Lizzie McCance, aged four weeks and 5 days.

LYON.—In Allegheny City, Saturday night, January 25th, JOHN LYON, of Lyon, Shorb & Co., in the 46th year of his age.

CRIDGE.—On Monday, January 27th, 1868, of measles, MOLLIE, daughter of Joseph and Maria Cridge, aged 2 years and 12 days.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

(Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Jan. 24, 1868.

SENATE.

PETITION FROM M'KEESPORT.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny presented a petition from McKeesport for a law empowering the Burgess and Justices of the Peace to commit persons for disorderly conduct.

BILLS PRESENTED.

Mr. WORTHINGTON, of Chester, a bill relative to the prisons and almshouses of the Commonwealth, which authorizes the Governor to appoint a Commissioner of County Jails and Almshouses, for a term of three years, to inspect buildings, &c.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, a bill incorporating the Fiscal Agency and Improvement Company.

NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

The rest of the session was occupied in discussing the bill creating a new Judicial District out of Lycoming county, to be called the Twenty-ninth.

Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned till Monday evening.

HOUSE.

PETITIONS.

Mr. M'CAMANT, of Blair, from Allegheny County Prison Association, for a deduction of one month from prisoners' terms of service for good behaviour.

Mr. PHELAN, of Greene, two from Greene for the repeal of the license law of last session.

Mr. RIDDLE, of Allegheny, from Monongahela, West Pittsburgh and Temperanceville Boroughs, for a passenger railway from Pittsburgh to the old Stone Tavern.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

The joint resolutions for a Steamship Line to Liberia were reported affirmatively.

The joint resolutions from the Senate, endorsing the restoration of Mr. Stanton, were reported affirmatively.

The joint resolution against the acquisition of additional territory to the United States was reported, with the amendment as substituted.

BILLS PRESENTED.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, presented a bill incorporating the Keystone Co-operative Widow Glass Manufactory of Pittsburgh; also, a bill authorizing the appointment of two additional Notaries Public for Allegheny county.

Mr. MILLAR, of Allegheny, presented a bill empowering Burgesses and Justices of the Peace in McKeesport to send disorderly persons to the county jail in default of fine.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. NICHOLSON, of Beaver, one instructing the Judiciary Committee to consider the expediency of a law giving the jurisdiction to grant divorces, entirely to the Courts. Passed.

Also, one asking the Auditor General to communicate the amounts of State tax due by each county on January 1st, 1868. Passed.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

Debate on the Stanton Resolutions—Character of the Speeches—Powerful Speech by Mr. Lawson—Tom Scott on the Floor—He will Oppose a Free Railroad Law—Bills to Repeal the Tonnage Tax—The Eight Hour Law—A Supposed Game Blocked, &c., &c., &c.

(Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, January 23, 1868.

The debate on the Stanton resolutions in the Senate was ended last night, and resulted in their passage, yeas 18, nays 12—a strictly party vote.

The debate lasted through two nights, from 7½ to near 12 o'clock each night, and developed not only a great deal of bad feeling on the part of the Democrats, but a recklessness of statement and a consequent wildness of argument which were rather surprising. At first, the Democratic speakers confined themselves to Mr. Stanton's acts and opinions, but they very soon launched out into general politics, and the speeches on both sides went over the whole ground of party differences.

The chief staple of the Democratic speeches consisted in the charge that Stanton was responsible for not exchanging soldiers and Rebel prisoners; for those Union prisoners whom the rebels had incapacitated for further service by their cruelty and inhumanity, and in the war literature the murders of those who died in rebel prisons were denying (with impudent boldness) that the democrats were opposed to or did in any way obstruct the war; in boasting over the results of the war, but still sad and in wild fancies concerning the coming political contest, and in magnifying present issues over those of the past, so as to bring, if possible, all dead of their Copperheadism through the war.

The two chief speeches of the debate were given on Tuesday night; one by Mr. Lawson, on the Republican side, and the other by Mr. Landon, on the Republican side. At the opening of the debate on that night, furious, intemperate speeches were delivered by Messrs. McCandless, of Philadelphia, Davis, of Berks, and Burnett, of Monroe, of which, it is enough to say, "the trail of the serpent was over them all." But their very violence, coarseness and brutality of invective, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, followed them in a smooth, plausible, oily speech, designed to remove the impression conferring upon the purchasers of railroad, bridge, canal and navig tion companies sold under the law of 1857, all the corporate privileges of the companies sold out.

The bill came up in the Senate a day or two since, and Mr. Connell, conceiving that under this bill the Sunbury and Erie road might be sold out and the State lose its claim of four millions against it, had a clause added, providing that all the claims of the State against any corporation should be paid as a condition precedent to conferring upon the purchasers the corporate privileges so proposed to be conveyed.

If it was the one purpose of the law to get the Sunbury and Erie road free from its debt to the State, that little game is, for the present, blocked.

The bill, however, was opposed by Mr. Wallace on general grounds, and especially on Constitutional grounds, and the Constitutional point made by him will, I think, kill the measure.

The House is steadily getting into working order. Next week it will begin in earnest. ALLEGHENY.

FROM EUROPE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

A MINISTERIAL BANQUET—SIGNIFICANT SPEECH OF LORD STANLEY.

LONDON, January 25.—At a ministerial dinner at Bristol, last evening, Lord Stanley made a very significant speech. Referring to Ireland, he said that island had never been in a more prosperous condition, nor had she ever been more disaffected. The latter he attributed mainly to the designs of American soldiers. He thought the proposed Church reforms ought to go over to the next Parliament, and as to the land reforms in Ireland, they were out of the question.

Duffy, the Fenian arrested at Dublin and sent to Millbank, died there to-day.

The tone of the French and Prussian press is eminently peaceful.

THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT CONTINUES.

LONDON, January 25.—The excitement occasioned by Fenian movements still continues. The authorities are exceedingly wakeful and arrests are made every day.

A man named Michael Gaugh was captured last evening while in the act of posting a seditious handbill on the Mansion House.

Information having reached the Government that Thomas Simon, Sheriff of the Island of Alderny, was identified with the Fenian organization, he was yesterday promptly apprehended and sent to prison to await trial.

Considerable feeling has been created by the recent resolutions of the United States House of Representatives, declaring the sympathy of the nation with the Fenians. The journals of London have editorials on this subject and severely criticise this expression of unfriendly feeling towards England.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR TRAIN'S ARREST.

It is officially denied in the most positive manner that any orders or dispatches authorizing the arrest of Train were sent from the Home Office at London. The responsibility of that action is thrown entirely upon the local authorities of Cork.

THE ALABAMA CONTROVERSY CLOSED.

The London *Observer* to-day asserts that by the last dispatches exchanged between Lord Stanley and Secretary Seward, in the matter of the Alabama claims, the correspondence is finally closed.

MINISTERIAL RIOTS.

LONDON, January 24.—Dispatches have been received here giving accounts of quite serious anti-ministerial riots in Prague. The latest telegrams, however, announce the suppression of the disorder without bloodshed.

STEAMSHIP SUSPENSION.

It is announced this evening that neither the North German Lloyd nor Hamburg American Companies will despatch a steamer to New York next week. The reason is not stated.

A SILLY RUMOR.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A very silly rumor is current in different parts of the Continent, and has even been extensively printed, to the effect that the Prussian Government has secured the use of the United States navy in case of war.

FRANCE.

THE NEW ARMY BILL.

PARIS, January 25.—The Imperial government has issued an official note, addressed to the Prefects of the several departments of France, announcing the new army law and arguing that instead of being a war measure it is a pledge of continued peace.

NEWSPAPERS FINED.

Ten of the public newspapers of this city have been fined a thousand francs each for printing illegal reports of the proceedings of the Corps Legislatif.

A Paris special says: The ten newspaper editors charged with a violation of the constitution in publishing reports of the Legislative body not furnished by the official stenographer, were not only fined a thousand francs each, but are condemned to six months' imprisonment and ordered to bear the costs of legal proceedings.

A PAMPHLET SQUELCHED.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—It is reported on good authority that the Emperor has forbidden the publication of Prince Napoleon's pamphlet on the subject of the Foreign and Domestic Affairs of France.

AMERICAN FLEET AT TOULON.

The United States fleet under Admiral Farragut will remain at Toulon during the rest of the winter.

LA PATRIE ON THE SITUATION.

PARIS, January 24.—The semi-official *La Patrie*, in an editorial article, observes that Russia is the only power not now in harmony with the rest of Europe. Efforts of a character to tranquilize the public mind and give assurance of prolonged peace are singularly antagonized by the fact that every power in Europe is actively Engaged in arming, as if for anticipated war. It is said a new French loan to the amount of seven hundred and fifty millions francs will surely be put upon the market soon

THE FRENCH ARMY BILL.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 24.—The *Gourznea Zeitung*, published here, calls attention editorially to the fact that the new French Army bill materially increases the power of Napoleon, and is sure to prompt him to assume a higher stand and bolder tone in regard to European politics.

ABYSSINIA.

NO ADVANCE OF BRITISH FORCES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The *Herald's* cable contains advices from Senafe, Abyssinia, to January 13th. Gen. Napier had not yet ordered an advance from there. The English captives are reported in good health. It is now doubtful if the friendly professions of Tigere, Chief of Gabayesezbee, will be fulfilled, or if he will join the English forces.

NEWS OF THE BRITISH CAPTIVES.

LONDON, January 26.—Latest advices from Annesly Bay and Senafe show the British forces have as yet made no advance beyond the latter point. Intelligence of the condition of the British captives has been received in camp at Senafe. They were at Magdala alive, well and carefully guarded to prevent the possibility of escape. It was feared by many they would be massacred as soon as King Theodore heard of the approach of the expeditionary force, but no threatening demonstration against their lives had been made, and their treatment as prisoners remains unchanged.

RUSSIA.

THE PRESS ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The St. Petersburg journals of Saturday all published editorials on the political situation of Europe and the affairs of the East. They unanimously advocate the *Borsen Zeitung's* appeals to the Russian government to take the immediate initiative in disarmament, an example which will almost certainly be adopted by her neighbors.

DENMARK.

THE TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES CONCERNING THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

COPENHAGEN, January 26.—The following progress has been made in Rigsdag on the question of the ratification of the treaty for the sale of the West India Islands to the United States. In the Lower House the Special Committee appointed to consider the provisions of the treaty and examine the details of negotiations made a favorable report. This was debated during the latter part of the week in secret session. On Saturday the doors were thrown open. After a speech from the President, closing the debate, a vote was taken and the treaty of transfer ratified without a dissenting voice. The treaty now goes to the Upper House for concurrent and final action.

CHINA.

WARLIKE MOVEMENT ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER.

The Chinese Government has taken some military steps on the Russian frontier, which the latter Government regards as warlike and offensive. A protest is to be sent forward.

ITALY.

INCOMES TAXED.

FLORENCE, Jan. 23.—The bill imposing a tax on incomes in certain cases has been adopted by both Houses of Parliament.

SPAIN.

ANOTHER INSURRECTION PLANNED.

MADRID, Jan. 25.—Information has been received by the government that another insurrection has been planned by the Carlists in Catalina and Aragon. Active measures have been taken to thwart the movement.

BREECH-LOADING ARMS TO BE PROVIDED.

MADRID, Jan. 23.—The bill for furnishing improved breech loading arms to the army passed the Cortez and is now a law.

AUSTRIA.

ARMY INSPECTOR NAMED.

VIENNA, Jan. 25.—The Arch Duke Albrecht has been named as Inspector of the Austrian army.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1868.

SENATE.

The CHAIR submitted the petition of the Constitutional Convention of Georgia relative to the organization of State Governments in the South; also, from the Constitutional Convention of Mississippi, praying for the extension of the Freedmen's Bureau. Both were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also, a communication from General Howard in reply to a resolution of inquiry setting forth the facts in regard to the non-assistance of the Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky, Tennessee and Maryland.

Mr. TERRY introduced a bill to allow the importation of dye stuffs free of duty. Referred.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to relieve the disabilities of certain persons in Virginia. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Also, a bill to permit officers and soldiers to wear corps badges for services during the war. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution asking the President for information relative to the trial of Rev. Mr. McMahon, Robt. Lynch and others by the British Government. Adopted.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered a resolution calling for information relative to the disposition of captured and abandoned property.

Mr. DAWES offered a resolution that Congress ought to cease its war upon the Constitution in view of the enormous public debt weighing upon the industries of the country, and that the Freedmen's Bureau should be at once abolished, the army reduced to twenty thousand men, the cotton tax repealed, and that of the loyal States taxed. The resolution was laid over.

The Senate then took up the bill for the removal of the disabilities of Robert M. Patton, of Alabama.

Messrs. STEWART, POMEROY, JOHNSON and HOWARD supported it, and Messrs. DRAKE and BUCKALEW opposed it, the latter on the ground that he was opposed to special legislation in individual cases.

The morning hour expired, when the special order—the resolution for detailing one or more naval officers to attend the International Maritime Exposition at Havre—came up, was debated and laid on the table.

The Supplementary Reconstruction bill was taken up.

The question was on Mr. DOOLITTLE'S motion to instruct the Judiciary Committee to report his amendment.

Mr. WILSON took the floor. He had not been aware, when Mr. Doolittle insisted upon occupying the morning hour on Thursday, that it had been authoritatively announced that the Senator was to deliver a long, premeditated and carefully prepared speech, laying down a platform for the Conservative party in the coming election. He had never heard a more unjustifiable partisan criticism than that delivered by Mr. Doolittle relating to the President and others as men who abandoned their friends and assailed them, and misrepresented their purposes, he said that he was prepared to say that throughout the nearly completed policy of reconstruction, He recited and praised the progress of those States which were organized under the Sherman-Shellabarger law, saying the people now enjoyed more liberty, law and order than before during a century.

Mr. JOHNSON controverted Mr. Doolittle's views at some length and contended that the Northern Radicals were champions of liberty everywhere, and that the human race could not afford, he would almost say without error, to dispense with the Government out of the hands of those men who would restore peace and order to their country. They were not fighting against the barbarous sentiment of their old rebel masters and for the cause of Christian civilization. He closed by asking the ayes and nays on the motion to instruct.

Mr. JOHNSON spoke in support of the theory that the Judiciary was a co-ordinate branch of the Government with the Legislative and Executive, and that the latter power contrary to the Constitution was subject to being so decided by the Judiciary, and then proceeded at length to examine the bill and the views of Mr. Morton in his speech on Friday. It was impossible to guard the citizen against the danger from military power, if every man had to appeal to the Supreme Court to protect him from violations of the Constitution. While he had a grateful sense of what the country owed General Grant, he would not intrust him with the power given him by this bill, disregarding all the rights of the people of the South. The Constitution restrained Congress from passing such laws under positive prohibition.

Mr. JOHNSON'S remarks the bill for the relief of the disabilities of Robert M. Patton was taken up, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN having the floor on the amendment in bill, which he temporarily laid aside.

After considerable debate the former bill was passed—twenty-six yeas to five nays. The yeas were Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Drake, Fowler and Hendricks.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A large number of bills were introduced and referred, including the following:

For the taxation of national banks.

Giving the right to vote in Presidential elections and all State elections to every citizen of the United States who resided ten days in the district.

Granting land in aid of the Middle and Pacific Railroad Company for a railroad in Nebraska.

Providing that the appointment of all agents of any department of the Government, whose salary exceeds five hundred dollars, must be confirmed by the Senate.

To prohibit Internal Revenue officers being interested in any forfeiture for violation of the revenue laws.

To provide a territorial government for the territory of Wyoming.

Making all purchases and sales on commission of United States loans and bonds open to competition.

To provide for pensions for the widows and children of certain soldiers killed or died in the service.

To prevent the compromise of offenses against the revenue laws, and making such compromises felonies.

Providing for the election of Senator of the United States becomes Vice President of the United States, by reason of being President of the Senate *pro tempore*, and in case he succeeds by reason of office expires before the Presidential term expires, he shall continue in office until the end of the Presidential term, the office of Senator at once becoming vacant.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to dispatch to a suitable port in Norway or Sweden one or more National ships for the transportation of such stores as may be necessary for the furnishing and refinishing people of those countries.

Giving an increase of salary of twenty per cent. to all employees of the Executive Departments receiving between one thousand and two thousand dollars.

Making appropriations for the harbor of New Buffalo.

For the sale of a portion of the Fort Gratiot military reservation in Michigan.

Granting one hundred thousand acres of public lands to aid in improving the navigation of the Mississippi between the falls of St. Anthony and the mouth of the Minnesota river, by the construction of a lock and dam at Meeker's Island.

To extend the provisions of the swamp land act to the State of Nebraska.

By Mr. CADY, to establish a uniform currency, and provide for the management and liquidation of the present national debt, and for the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

It provides for the issue of Treasury certificates as a legal tender for all purposes, save the calling in and cancelling of National Bank currency and of United States legal tenders; also, for the issue of bonds drawing three per cent. interest, and to be known as the bonds of 1868, payable in gold, to be paid when due or redeemable in coin at the option of the United States; also, for the issue of Treasury certificates of three per cent., convertible into bonds at the option of the holder, Treasury certificates to be convertible into bonds, and *vice versa*.

By Mr. LOGAN. Requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a commission to establish a marine hospital at Cairo.

To revise section two of the act of April 5th, 1866, constituting the Marshal, Mc., and Peoria, Ill., ports of delivery.

For the relief of the Winona and St. Paul Railroad Company.

By Mr. ASHLEY. To amend the national currency act. Referred to the Committee on Banking.

It provides that whenever national bank bills shall be received by the United States in payment of taxes, &c., they shall not be re-issued, but United States notes not bearing interest shall be issued in their stead that whenever a sufficient amount of notes of any national bank shall be received to pay any of the bonds deposited with the Treasurer for the circulation of the bank, if the bond shall be then redeemable, or if the banks shall agree thereto, the bond and no less shall be cancelled, if not, the notes are to be held until the bond become due, and then the notes and bond shall be cancelled and no other circulating notes shall be issued in lieu thereof; and when any bank shall be wound up under the provisions of the bill, no new national bank shall be established, but the amount of its circulating notes shall be deducted from the total amount of national bank circulation and a corresponding amount of greenbacks shall be issued.

Mr. MALOY offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, first, to employ all legal tender notes that may come into his possession in excess of the amount necessary to pay the current expenses of the Government, purchasing at their market value such interest bearing securities of the United States as he may be able to obtain; second, to employ all gold in the treasury in excess of thirty millions of dollars in the same way; third, to authorize a loan equal to the whole amount of present interest bearing debt of the United States, and to issue bonds running fifty years at four per cent. interest, and principal payable in gold, the loan to be offered only as gold may be required to pay the current expenses of the government and purchase the present interest bearing bonds; fourth, to require the national banks to replace the bonds now on deposit in the Treasury with such four per cent. bonds. Adopted.

Mr. CLARK, of Kansas, offered a preamble and resolution reciting that the act of January 24th, 1867 provides that there shall be no denial of the elective franchise in any of the territories on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and that it is reported the Legislature of Montana has passed a bill, which has been approved by the Governor of Montana Territory, depriving the franchise to white male citizens, and instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the matter and report such measures as may be necessary to secure uniformity in the laws of the Legislature and Governor of Montana to the laws of Congress.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, suggested the Committee be instructed to report a bill repealing the act organizing the territory.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, suggested the subject be sent to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. CLARK so modified the resolution.

Mr. CAVANAUGH tried to make a remark, but was cut off by the previous question. He then moved to lay the resolution on the table—negatived, thirty-six ayes, one hundred and twenty-three nays.

The resolution was adopted—yeas one hundred and twenty-six, nays twenty-seven.

TERRIBLE MURDER AT ST. LOUIS.

Citizen of Rochester, Pa., Killed by the Mate of a Steamboat and Thrown Overboard.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, January 25.—John Swaney mate of the steamer Armadillo, and brother of Captain Swaney, killed William H. Graves, a passenger, from Rochester, Pa., on the Armadillo, last night. Graves was murdered during which time he went up to the texas and commenced eating lunch. Graves entered shortly afterwards when Swaney deliberately asked him if he was done eating. Graves answered pleasantly, when Swaney shot him, dragged his body to the edge of the hurricane deck and rolled it over board. Swaney then washed the blood from his hands with coffee from his breakfast table, and went to bed. A short time afterwards he was arrested by a policeman and was to-day committed for murder in the first deg

The Pittsburgh Gazette

DIRGE FOR A SOLDIER.

BY GEORGE H. BOKER.

Close his eyes; his work is done!
What to him is friend or foeman,
Rise of morrow, or set of sun,
Hand of man, or kiss of woman!
Lay him low, lay him low,
In the clover or the snow!
What cares he? he cannot know:
Lay him low!

As man may, he fought his fight,
Proved his truth by his endeavor;
Let him sleep in solemn night,
Sleep forever and forever.
Lay him low, lay him low,
In the clover or the snow!
What cares he? he cannot know:
Lay him low!

Fold him in his country's stars,
Roll the drum and fire the volley!
What to him are all our wars,
What but death bemocking folly?
Lay him low, lay him low,
In the clover or the snow!
What cares he? he cannot know:
Lay him low!

Leave him to God's watchful eye,
Trust him to the hand that made him
Mortal love weeps idly by:
God alone has power to aid him!
Lay him low, lay him low,
In the clover or the snow
What cares he, he cannot know
Lay him low!

EPHEMERIS.

—Good coal costs one dollar per barrel in New Orleans.

—There are seven Field Marshalls in the British army; four of them are new.

—It is a significant fact that most old fashioned balls end with a jolly, informal *reel*.

—"Under the Gaslight" is creating a sensation in Cincinnati and a greater one in Louisville.

—A grand fancy dress ball at the Rink in St. Louis, seems to have set the fashionable world agog thereabouts.

—The same opera troupe which is to sing here on Wednesday night is to appear in Cincinnati on Thursday night.

—The trial of Oscar Burbridge for shooting A. J. Morey, the editor, last November, was commenced in Covington on Saturday.

—Hop poles are $100 a thousand in Wisconsin. We hope that skipping-ropes are proportionately dear, or else there is an injustice done.

—Serious anti-ministerial riots have occurred in Bohemia. We are not informed if v. Beust is the object of their rage, but we suppose it was not.

—Skatists and Rinkists are two new words for which in part Mr. Artemus Ward is answerable. They are excellent words for those who like them.

—The Rev. Dr. Magoon says that he has not become a Catholic, and we think that under the circumstances, perhaps his testimony is as good as that of any one else.

—The Pacific Railroad has already begun its catalogue of accidents, by having a train of cars thrown from its rails sixty-three miles west of St. Louis, and two people injured.

—There are prospects of a bridge being erected between Newport and Cincinnati. The bill has passed the Kentucky Legislature, and only awaits the signature of the Governor.

—A very remarkable statue is said, at length, to have been produced by an English sculptor. His name is Lough, and his work is the Lost Pleiad. It is said to be surpassingly lovely.

—Skedaddle, the famous horse owned by that great professor of the skedaddling art, John Morgan, the guerrilla, was sold the other day to W. C. Walker, of Logan county, Ky., for three thousand dollars.

—Harrisburg owes everything to the location of the capital of the State there. If it were not for that Harrisburg would be a mere station on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and now that road is stationed at Harrisburg.

—A Vicksburg newspaper has the Grant and Colfax ticket at its columns head. There is a change noticeable here from the time when the only Vicksburg ticket was Pemberton and Johnston, and yet five years have not passed since that time.

—General Viele says emphatically that West Point is not immoral. We think a jury of boys who have had intimate friends at the school would hardly decide in favor of the General. Boys tell each other things which they wouldn't tell General Viele.

—The Chicago *Tribune* has in large letters the statement that the bloody and inanimate body of a man was found in a doorway. The type are of that character that they look triumphant, just as if flags ought to be waved, and people feel good in consequence.

—On Monday Mr. Edwin Booth began a two weeks' engagement at McVicker's Theatre in Chicago. The *Republican* says that as Mr. Booth's engagement is so short, it supposes the houses will be well filled, which is an insinuation quite unworthy of that paper.

—An exchange informs us that everybody in Vicksburg has been enrolled as special police to look out for fires. We wonder who will be firemen when the fire has been looked out, or perhaps looking out is as good as putting out and firemen are unnecessary.

—We should think that bars ought to be a great business. We read recently that a first class bar makes 500 per cent. on the liquors sold; any other business paying so large a profit is unknown to us, but then there are so few first class bars that we can hardly believe they pay so well.

—A young German named Jacob Haselbach was found dead in his bed, in St. Louis, on Friday. He died of an epileptic fit, to attacks of which he was subject. He had been but six months in this country, was a shoemaker by trade, and it is thought that he had friends somewhere in Pennsylvania.

—Paris does the New Year's calling nuisance up beautifully. Three millions of cartes de visite were mailed about the first of January in the Paris postoffice, thus making a card photograph de duty for ones self. An excellent idea, and one very easily carried out if Madame La Mode would only look kindly on it here.

—The customs confined to Leap Year traditionally in civilized countries seem to be confined to no time in the Gorrilla country, for Du Chaillu says that three hundred and eighty beauties of the African brunette style offered to marry him and all at once, too. M. Du Chaillu we opine refused these offers, but we are not sure.

—It seems strange when one reflects that Florida is in this country, and as it were a part of us, to read that the people down there are eating tomatoes, peas and strawberries. Reconstruction should see to this. What right have unreconstructed rebels to revel in such luxuries at this time of year, when truly loyal people can't?

—Fanny Janauschek took the Cincinnatians by storm. No artist was ever so petted or so thoroughly appreciated by Porkopolis before. A constant driblet of ovation was offered her. Bouquets in quantities, serenades every night, gold medals, and a silver laurel wreath, were all presented to her, and she has left them at last with a heavy pocket and a light heart.

—The proprietors of the Milwaukee Skating Rink have been compelled to enforce stringent rules to prevent accident. The dangerous game of tag had so gained on the small boys that the pleasure and limbs of the larger patrons of the Rink were alike in danger of destruction, and therefore tag is among the things that were, but are no more, on the Milwaukee Rink.

—Several papers have recently spoken of express companies as peculiar American institutions. They are hardly entitled to the term peculiar, as similar companies are in existence in Europe in both Northern and Southern Germany. The pestoffices of those countries take much out of the hands of express forwarders, but still private express companies do exist, so that it should hardly be styled a peculiar American institution, even if nothing is said about the old joke on Eve and Adams Express Company.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption

Is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. **For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,** Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered. SOLD EVERYWHERE. nolldaT

BUCHU.

(From Dispensatory of the United States)

DIOSMA CREN. TA. - BUCHU LEAVES.

Properties.—Their odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish, and analagous to mint.

Medical Properties and Uses.—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the *Urinary Organs*, relieving diseases, and like other similar medicines, exciting diaphoresis.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bed wetting in children.

In Affections Peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous State of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites.

Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical swellings.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calculous deposition, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for all Unfounded and Delicate Constitutions, of both Sexes, attended with the following symptoms:—Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Head, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS DIURETIC AND BLOOD-PURIFYING,

And cures all Diseases arising from Habits of Intemperance, Excesses and Imprudence in Life, Impurities of the Blood, &c., superseding Copaiba in all diseases for which it is used, such as Gonorrhœa, Gleet, of long standing, and Sexual Debility.

Affections and directions accompany each bottle, which should be carefully used in connection with

HELMBOLD'S
BUCHU
ROSE WASH.

SOLD AT

HELMBOLD'S

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
594 BROADWAY,

And by Druggists everywhere.

ASK FOR

HELMBOLD'S,

AND TAKE NO OTHER.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

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NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by

PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS
AND
SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Sorghum Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. le8:eod

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

(Success ors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLER,)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Founders and Machinists, Pittsburgh

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions, Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office: No. 18 corner First and Smithfield Sts.

Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. ta11:62

LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter Solder. Also, importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinners' Machines and Tools. Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST STREET, and 180 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

Special orders of Copper cut to suit desired pattern.

my14:62:dwT

THE HEALING POOL,

AND HOUSE OF MERCY.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION REPORTS, FOR YOUNG MEN, on the CRIME OF SOLITUDE, and the ERRORS, ABUSES and DISEASES which destroy the manly powers, and create impediments to MARRIAGE, will be sent means of relief, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. se21:dAT

QUINCY A. SCOTT,

DENTIST,

NO. 278 PENN STREET,

mh26:yr92 PITTSBURGH.

CONFECTIONERIES &c.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS, PICNICS, DINNER PARTIES, &c., furnished with the best

ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONARIES, CAKES, FRUITS &c.,

At the lowest prices and on the shortest notice, by

JULIUS RICHTER

No. 16 DIAMOND, Allegheny.

ja18:mwF

HENRY W. BORBACH,

Confectionery and Bakery,

No. 890 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Between Seventh and Liberty.

LADIES' OYSTER SALOON attached.

GEORGE BEAVEN,

CANDY MANUFACTURER,

And dealer in Foreign and American NUTS, PICKLES, NUTS, &c.,

118 FEDERAL STREET, second door from the First National Bank, Allegheny City. 1

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENJAMIN BINGERLY.....PHILIP CLAIS
(Successors to Geo. F. Schuchman & Co.,)

PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS,

The ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Business Cards, Letter Heads, Bonds, Labels Circulars, Show Cards, Bronze, Invitation Cards, &c., Nos. 74 and 76 Third st., Pittsburgh.

CHAS. A. MILLER,

LITHOGRAPHER,

No. 80 FOURTH ST., Apollo Building

CHECKS, DRAFTS, NOTES, BILL and LETTER HEADS, &c., done in all styles.

ap6:k55

DISSOLUTIONS.

NOTICE.—The co partnership heretofore existing between JOHN W. PITTOCK, BARTLEY T. CAMPBELL and WILLIAM R. MOONY, under the firm name of

JOHN W. PITTOCK & CO.,

in printing and publishing the

Pittsburgh Leader

was, on the 16TH DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1868, under the limitations and conditions contained in the articles of said co-partnership, DISSOLVED.

The business of the late firm will be settled only by me, to whom all the debts of accounts due the said late firm must be made.

JOHN W. PITTOCK.

ja25:k44

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing between HUGH KNOX and JAMES S. McKEE, in this city as the firm name of KNOX & McKEE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement, where either partner will attend to the same. The former business will be continued by HUGH KNOX, at the old stand, 91 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. HUGH KNOX,

JAS. S. McKEE.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1868. ja2:k47:MWF

COLGATE & CO.'S FRAGRANT TOILET SOAP

Are prepared by skilled workmen from the best materials, and are known as the STANDARD by dealers and customers. Sold everywhere. de22:MWF

OIL CLOTH! OIL CLOTH! for floors, tables, counters, windows, &c., of all width and styles, which we will sell at greatly reduced rates, wholesale and retail. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
26 and 28 St. Clair street. ja22

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, &c.

SPECIAL CLOSING OUT SALE.

TO REDUCE STOCK BY FEBRUARY 1ST.

LOOK AT THE PRICES:

GOOD UNDERSHIRTS, for 50 cents.
GOOD DRAWERS, for 50 cents.
HOOP SKIRTS, 50 cents upwards.
WOOL HOODS and CAPS, for 25 cents.
CASHMERE SCARFS, for 50 cents.
FRENCH CORSETS, $1 and upwards.
A GOOD UMBRELLA for 75 cents.
FUR TOP KID GLOVES, $1.50—cheap.
GENUINE STAR SKIRTS, $1.75.
FRENCH SUSPENDERS, $1—worth $1.50.
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES $1.25.
HEM-STITCHED HANDKFS, 25 cents.
ENGLISH & FRENCH KID GLOVES, marked low.
HOSIERY, reduced 25 to 50 per cent.

BARGAINS IN EVERYTHING.

Customers Can Rely on Low Prices,

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 Fifth Street.

ja17

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED SOME

NEW GOODS!

Among which we have a splendid assortment of

LACE GOODS,

COMPRISING

Point Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs;
Point Applique Collars and Handkerchiefs;
Maltese Collars and Handkerchiefs.

We have also some more of those

Ladies' & Gent's Fur Topped Gloves,

FOR $1.50 A PAIR.

Our HOOP SKIRTS, at 50c.,

Are not altogether sold out yet, for those who might want a set of them. We still keep up

Our Cheap Bulletin:

Handkerchiefs, pure Linen, for 5c.
Heavy Cotton Ribbed Hose, for 12½.
Heavy Cotton Fleeced Hose, (Extra,) 25c.
Heavy Wool Hose, 37c.
Good Country Yarn, $1 a lb.
Good Balmoral Skirts, $1 a piece.
Good Unbleaching Shirts, 75c.
Paper Collars, ten in a box, 10c.

Be sure and remember the numbers of the Store. They are

78 & 80 Market St.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.

de31

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED, AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.'S,

No. 87 MARKET STREET.

BLEACHED MUSLINS,

CALICOES AND CRASH,

ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS

CLOSING OUT,

To make room for extending the Store Room back.

Remember the place,

No. 87 Market Street.

ja24

1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

No. 115 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh,

Offer at Eastern prices Dress Goods, Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Jeans, Tweeds, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, F. & M. Cassimeres, Flannels, Shawls, 9-4 Rib, White Goods, Bleached and Brown Domestics, a full line of Notions and Small Goods, Barred Flannels, of Eastern and home manufacture.

Agents for FULLERTON'S FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS, CRAIG'S GREEN PLAID BARRED FLANNELS, and COUNTRY BLANKETS, sold strictly on commission. All Prices. A full line in all departments.

Buyers are invited to call and examine our goods and prices.

J. ARBUTHNOT. W. T. SHANNON.
J. G. STEPHENSON.

DENNISON & HECKERT,

27 Fifth Street.

Fine Furs for Holiday Presents.

FANCY BOXES.
FINE SCARFS AND MUFFLERS.
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS.
All kinds of FANCY JEWELRY.
WOOL & MERINO UNDERGARMENTS.
KID GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS.
HOSIERY, NECK TIES, SUSPENDERS.
CORSETS and HOOP SKIRTS.
FANCY FANS.

All our goods at reduced prices, in order to close out our winter stock. de24

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

third house above Diamond alley,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

COAL, COKE, &c.

C. H. ARMSTRONG.....A. A. HUTCHINSON.

ARMSTRONG & HUTCHINSON,

(Successors to PHILADELPHIA AND YOUGHIOGHENY COAL COMPANY.)

MINERS, SHIPPERS and DEALERS, by Railroad and River, of

SUPERIOR YOUGHIOGHENY

GAS AND FAMILY COAL.

Office and Yard—FOOT OF TRY STREET, near Gas Works.

Orders left at the yard or addressed by mail will be promptly filled.

BEST FAMILY COAL

Always on hand and delivered promptly to order,

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES, BY

OSCAR F. LAMM & CO.,

Cor. Sandusky Street and P. Ft. W. & C. Railway,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Anthracite Coal furnished at the lowest rates. ja6

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

Having removed their Office to

No. 567 LIBERTY STREET.

(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND FLOOR.

Are now prepared to furnish good Youghiogheny

LUMP, NUT COAL OR SLACK,

At the lowest market price.

Orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly. no22:k126

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,

DEALER IN

YOUGHIOGHENY & CONNELLSVILLE COAL

And Manufacturers of

Coal, Slack, and Deoxidized Coke

OFFICE AND DEPOT,

Corner of Butler and Morton; first yard on Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, and on second street, near Lock No. 1, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Families and Manufactories supplied with the best article of Coal or Coke at the lowest cash rates.

Orders left at any of their offices will receive prompt attention.

SUPERIOR COAL.

C. CHERRY & CO.,

Miners and Shippers of PITTSBURGH, GAS, FORGE and FAMILY COAL, NUT COAL and SLACK. Coal delivered promptly to all parts of the cities, at the lowest market rates.

Office and Yard, corner FOURTH and WATSON (formerly CANAL) STREETS, Pittsburgh.

P. O. BOX, 1295. oct31

WASHINGTON MILLS,

Washington Street, near Pittsburgh Grain Elevator,

W. W. ANDERSON,

Manufacturer of CORN MEAL, RYE FLOUR, and CRUSHED FEED. Orders delivered in Allegheny City free of charge. Grain or Malt ground, and Corn shelled, on short notice. se8:f

MARTIN LIEBLER,

DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

Also, Manufacturer. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.,

No. 132 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa

Orders promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed.

$15,000 TO LOAN,

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

G. M. PETTY,

No. 60 Smithfield Street.

Real Estate bought and sold. ly24

D. R. ECKER,

DEALER IN

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE,
STONE HEATHS,
WHITE LIME, CHIMNEY TOPS,
And WATER PIPES.

Office and Warehouse, 167 FIRST STREET, opposite Monongahela House. se12

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS!

NEW GOODS.

FIRST ARRIVAL FOR

SPRING TRADE, 1868,

Bought at the lowest prices of the late reductions, and said at exceedingly low rates.

GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.

COMMON CARPETS,

25 Cents Per Yard.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.'S,

No. 23 Fifth Street.

ja18

GREAT REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS!

We have determined to give our customers at once the advantage of any decline in prices that may be made later in the season, and have to-day

Reduced Prices

OF OUR

Entire Stock

OF

NEW AND CHOICE GOODS,

far below what it would cost to replace the Goods.

Be sure and remember the numbers of the Store. They are

78 & 80 Market St.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,

SECOND FLOOR.

de30:mwFAT

REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

AT

BOVARD, ROSE & CO'S,

31 Fifth Street,

ja15:d&wF (OVER BATES & BELL'S.)

CARPETS AT COST.

For a Short Time.

PREPARATORY TO TAKING STOCK!

A Very Large Assortment of

OIL CLOTHS,

Window Shades,

HOLLANDS,

AND

Cheap All-Wool Ingrains,

McCALLUM BROS.,

51 Fifth Street, above Wood,

no30

MERCHANT TAILORS.

WINTER GOODS.

E HOUSTON & CO.,

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

NO. 37 FIFTH STREET,

Have just received a second supply of

Winter Coatings,

Together with full lines of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS. Fits guaranteed and prices very reasonable.

A full supply of Men and Boys' READY MADE CLOTHING on hand, at prices to suit the times. no5:m88

P. McARDLE,

Merchant Tailor,

No. 93½ Smithfield St., Pittsburgh.

Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

ALSO, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

GENT'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, in the latest styles.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

JONES & DUFF,

No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, have just brought from the east a full supply of WINTER GOODS, consisting of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., which they are prepared to cut and make up in a style equal to any shop in the east or west. They are determined to deserve and hope to receive a liberal patronage. no22:bd

HAZARD POWDER.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO fill, at shortest notice, all orders for large or small lots of

HAZARD'S CELEBRATED POWDER.

All orders left at or sent by mail to my store, Nos. 178 and 174 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, Pa., or to 102 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

ARTHUR KIRK.

se3:e60

HARDWARE.

B. WOLF, JR., & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Hardware & Cutlery.

Are now receiving largest additions to our stock which is offered at

EASTERN PRICES.

Corner Liberty and St. Clair Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

se26:k27

NEW

PAPER HANGINGS,

NOW RECEIVING, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT

No. 107 Market Street.

JOS. B. HUGHES & BRO.

au28

FORTY-FIVE ORGANS

AND MELODEONS.

Direct from the Factories of G. o. A. Prince & Co.; Treat, Linsley & Co., and Prescott Bros., at prices from $55 upwards. Call and examine this splendid new stock, at

BLUME'S MUSIC STORE,

41 Fifth street, second door above Wood.

de21:6

F. MUSSMANN,

FIFTH STREET, between Postoffice and Chatham Sts.,

Gunsmith and Dealer in Hardware.

First class goods of all descriptions always on hand and sold at the lowest prices. Repairing done carefully on short notice. ja3:d60

H. B. LYON,

Sealer of Weights and Measures.

No. 5 FOURTH STREET,

Between Liberty and Ferry streets,

Orders promptly attended to. se12:d21

MEDICAL.

A GREAT

CURE OF ASTHMA.

I feel myself under obligations to you, as well as a duty I owe to others who have been like sufferers with myself, in order that they may know where they can get cured. I had been subject to violent, continued attacks of ASTHMA for more than six years, and had been to great expense and to various medical men of experience without obtaining any permanent relief, if relieved at all. I was so bad that I never knew what was to be free from the disease. I had to sit in bed every night for weeks and weeks, without any prospect or hope of cure. My condition was such that I felt life a burthen, and when I got an attack I felt in danger of suffocating every moment. So terrible had been my suffering that my mother says that she has seen me so near suffocation that I was nearly black in the face from the desperate efforts made to get breath. In the cold winter nights, many a night, with the doors and windows of the house thrown wide open, in order to hinder the appearent danger of strangulation. In this condition, on the 11th of October, 1866, I, having heard of DR. KEYSER'S skill in curing this disease, I called on him, in company with my husband Joseph Meyers, but I must confess, with a great deal of doubt as to effecting a permanent cure. Dr. KEYSER examined me carefully, and my lungs all over, with his LUNG SOUND, and told me that with care I would get well. I persevered with his medicines for over a year, and am today in vigorous health, and TOTALLY FREE FROM THE ASTHMA, and its terribly disagreeable attendants. I have had, once in awhile, a slight attack of the disease, but I regard my calth as entirely re-established, and if I do have any attack, a few doses of the Doctor's medicine immediately relieves it. I cannot feel too thankful for the exemption from a disease which used to cost me whole weeks and months of loss of sleep, besides suffering which none but those who are subject to this disease can fully appreciate or describe.

NANCY MEYERS.
MARY MOUNT JOY, (her mother,)
GEORGIANA FISHER.

Birmingham, Dec. 6, 1867.

The case of Mrs. Myers, recited above, is one of more than ordinary importance, because of the violence of the attacks their continued ranging, and the great prostration of all the vital powers attending the disease. Any one who knew her during the time she was a sufferer from the disease of which she was cured, and will look at her now, the very picture of robust health, cannot but admit that the cure is one of more than ordinary character, inasmuch as we hear of Asthma every day of our lives, being a disease of an incurable nature. Let those who doubt investigate for themselves.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT AND CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 120 PENN STREET, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

DEAFNESS, HARD HEARING,

Discharges from the Ear, Polypus of the Ear, Catarrh, Ozena, Blind Eyes, Inflamed Eyes, Every Species of Sore Eyes and Ears, Successfully Treated by Dr. Keyser, 120 Penn Street.

SIGHT RESTORED.

The cure to which we alluded some weeks ago, of Christiana Fisher, of Beaver county, is now entirely confirmed by the appearance of Miss Fisher herself, who to-day called on DR. KEYSER in person, to thank him for his kindness and skill in restoring her to ENTIRE AND PERFECT SIGHT. Miss Fisher had been nearly blind for four months. She was so blind that she could not distinguish any object so as to make out what it was. The case was remarkable, is hundreds of cases like her's are dooomed to never-ending darkness, on the flimsy pretext that no cure can be made, and nothing can be done. She was under DR. KEYSER'S treatment for two months, and before she applied to him, through her brother, SIMON P. FISHER, slight hopes were entertained of her ever getting her sight. Her case is well known in the neighborhood where she resides, and has been regarded as one of extraordinary recovery.

We, the undersigned, know of the cure of Miss Fisher, and bear willing testimony to the fact above stated.

CHRISTIAN FISHER.
SIMON P. FISHER, (Brother,)
ANNA MARIA FISHER,
Taylor avenue, Allegheny;
EUGENE McCAHEY,
LOUISA FISHER, (her niece.)

September 17th, 1867.

S. H. Brown, Linnie Mahood,
Philip Friday, D. D. Mahood,
Rachel Friday, F. M. Mahood,
A. H. Carell, Lean Aldson,
C. W. Lisvendorfer, Mary J. Aldson,
Wm. Jenkins, Jane A. Morton,
Minnie Jenkins, J. C. Morton,
Jas. A. Fleming, Mary J. Weller,
Wm. Hirschberg, N. H. Hansen,
Susan Lemmon, Nancy M. Hansen,
Eliza Hyde, Mary M. Morton,
Wm. A. Hyde, W. H. Morton,
Eliza Lisvendorfer, Ezra Hanson,
J. Lisvendorfer, Jennie Pitson,
J. Lisvendorfer, Chris. M. Wilson,
A. Lisvendorfer, Mary M. Wilson,
A. M. Lisvendorfer, Mary Patten,
A. Gardner, Jennie Patten,
Mary Lisvendorfer, James Patten,
J. F. Morrison, Nelle R. Dobbs,
A. M. Morrison, Jennie E. Dobbs,
Robert Marcus, J. W. Dobbs,
Christina Marcus, Wm. H. Fence,
N. Funk Stewart, Dobbs,
D. Fisher, J. C. Fisher,
G. Fisher, Williamina Fisher,
Her brother. Her mother.)

The case above referred to was entirely cured by medicines to purify the blood, and it is witnessed by scores of persons who have known Miss Fisher, and have a knowledge of her total destruction to sight, as the accompanying letter of her brother will show.

DR. KEYSER:—This is the list of names that have to my certain knowledge been cured of disease, Christiana Fisher. They were all willing to put their names down, and were very much astonished to see that you brought her sight so soon. My mother sends her thanks to you, as well as one of the greatest men here in the world." She says if we had not come across you she believes her child would not be living at this time. We all join in sending our love and respects to you.

S. P. FISHER, North Sewickley.

Dr. Keyser's Consultation Rooms, No. 120 Penn Street, corner of Evans alley. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, RESULTING FROM PLEURISY, CURED.

Statement of George Ford, carpenter, of No 8 Sampson street, Allegheny City:

I took a violent attack of pleurisy, in May, 1866, which left me with a cough lasting all summer, wearing away my strength and gradually undermining my health. During this attack of pleurisy I had several physicians of the highest reputation in the city. After I had partially recovered from the pleurisy, I was advised to go into the country, which I did, and when there a relief in a doctor, who told me my left lung was affected, and that if something were not done soon I would die of CONSUMPTION. I lingered on from this time until about the middle of June, my cough and lung disease gradually growing worse, and I weaker every day, and almost despairing of ever getting well. In this state of despondency, and knowing the general belief on the incurability of Consumption, and having heard of cures made by DR. KEYSER, and seeing his advertisement in the newspapers, I was induced in October last to call on the Doctor at his office, 120 Penn street, and had him examine my lungs with his "LUNG SOUND." He told me the upper lobe of my left lung was very much diseased, but he thought with great care and the perseverance in the use of his medicine, I would get well. At the time I called on Dr. Keyser my pulse was over one hundred and thirty, my cough severe, and I was generally prostrated, and had to cough night and day. I commenced the Doctor's treatment in October, with a feeble, broken constitution, and continued it faithfully for several time. The Doctor's medicines helped me from the very start, and I could gradually feel myself getting stronger, and my cough and expectoration lessening. I have gained greatly in flesh, and consider myself well; all the rattling of my lung has ceased, and my general health is in every way good. All my relatives and friends know of the advanced state of my disease and my extraordinary recovery. One of the testimonials given me by Dr. Keyser was a medicine called LUNG CURE, which I took in connection with the other treatment.

GEORGE FORD.

Pittsburgh, March 26, 1867.

ANOTHER CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

STATEMENT OF JOHN G. WIGHAM, OF TURTLE CREEK, ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

I was discharged from the United States army in January, 1866, on account of a wound in the head, from a shell, and a disease which the army physicians pronounced CONSUMPTION. I had a terrible cough and fell away in strength and flesh and was unable to do anything. Shortly after my return from the army, I made application to a physician of my neighborhood and, afterwards, to another in Pittsburgh of high reputation, whose remedies I used faithfully for five months, without any benefit whatever, but rather grew worse. I then got in feeble health and strength every day. In August, 1866, my mother took me to DOCTOR KEYSER, of 120 Penn street, whose skill in such cases like mine had been highly spoken of, and put myself under his treatment. The Doctor examined my lungs very carefully with his LUNG SOUND, and told me that my left lung was badly diseased at the upper part, but that I was careful he thought he could cure me by following his directions closely, which I did from that day to this. I gradually improved under Dr. Keyser's medicines from the first week I commenced to take them, and my general health has improved and my cheek, which was sunken away, and where it pained me, has become full and strong and free from pain. I can now do a full day's work, and take great pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of Dr. Keyser's treatment and medicines.

JOHN G. WIGHAM, Turtle Creek.

Pittsburgh, April 11th, 1867.

DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP

AND

KEYSER'S LUNG CURE.

Can be had at his GREAT MEDICINE STORE, 140 WOOD STREET. Consultation room, No. 120 PENN STREET. Lung examinations from 10 A.M. until 4 P. M. de31:MWF

OIL WORKS & COMPANIES

EUREKA OIL WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Eureka Carbon Oil,

THE CELEBRATED

Sperm Lubricating Oils,

CHEMICAL LINSEED OIL,

Wholesale Dealers in

Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils; Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils.

R. C. MACKESNEY, Agent,

19 Irwin Street,

PITTSBURGH.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN

Petroleum and its Products,

Balzell's Block, Duquesne Way,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PHILADELPHIA ADDRESS:

WARING, KING & CO.,

137 Walnut St., Phila.

H. M. LONG & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE WHITE BURNING OIL,

Brand—"LUCIFER."

Office, No. 2 Duquesne Way,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

TACK BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Petroleum and its Products,

PITTSBURGH OFFICE—Do sell's

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

ARREST OF A FORGER

A Philadelphia Sharper Arrested in Pittsburgh—How it was Accomplished.

A young man, who has for some weeks past excited some attention in this city, by his lavish expenditure of money, was arrested last evening on a charge of forgery, by a detective officer from Philadelphia, assisted by Chief Scott and officer Rivers. The facts leading to his arrest are as follows:

About the first of January a check for $650, payable to David Hall, was presented at the Southwark National Bank of Philadelphia, and duly cashed. The check bore the signature, apparently genuine, of Mr. Alexander Young, a very wealthy and widely known liquor dealer in Philadelphia. A few days subsequently, another check, bearing the same signature, and drawn for $760,99, was presented at the same bank and cashed without suspicion. This check was made payable to another individual, whose name we did not learn. The operator seems to have taken a resting spell then until the 20th inst. On Wednesday last the following letter was received at the bank mentioned:

PITTSBURGH, January 20, 1868.

PAYING TELLER—Dear Sir: Enclosed you will find a check for $760,70, which I got on Saturday afternoon. It was too late to draw the money—I had business to attend to here, and had to come on here. You will please to send a draft for the enclosed. Respectfully,

JOHN LAUGHLIN,

In care of Evans' Novelty, &c.

The letter contained a check for $780 70, signed by Mr. Young, and made payable to John Laughlin or order. Suspicion was aroused by the letter, and investigation ensued. Investigation led to the discovery that all three of the checks were forgeries. The matter was immediately placed in the hands of Messrs Joshua Taggart and George H. Smith, detective officers in Philadelphia, who took prompt measures. The following letter was written by the patient herself.

PHILADELPHIA, January 22, 1868.

MR. LAUGHLIN—Enclosed you will find all you desire from me. We take great pleasure in handing it to you.

Yours, truly,

GEORGE H. SMITH.

The enclosure was a check was made payable to the bearer, for $650, and drawn in the Eastern Penitentiary, or as the Judge shall order." The whole was enclosed in an envelope directed as ordered, and properly stamped and postmarked. With this letter Detective Smith left this city, arriving here about three o'clock yesterday afternoon. He immediately secured the services of Chief of Police Scott and officer Rivers, who accompanied him to Evans' "Novelty" on Fifth street. There the letter was given to the clerk with proper directions, and the officers waited. Shortly afterwards a young man came for the package of the letter. It was delivered to him and Chief Scott and officer Rivers approached him. He made a sudden dart out of the door, however, and, after a short chase, Chief Scott finally overtook him on Virgin alley and he was conducted to the Mayor's office. He had thrown the letter away, but it was found on the pavement and identified. The prisoner, when arraigned, admitted that the last check was forged in a room in the second story of a building on Sixth street, alleging that another man forged it, however. The names of the others were both forged in Philadelphia On his person was found a blank check on the Third National Bank of Pittsburgh. The prisoner is a young man, and his name as John Sage, as John says he resides in Philadelphia. He and a friend arrived here some two or three weeks ago, and made themselves quite conspicuous by their lavish expenditure of money. The friend stated that he had spent considerable time in Arizona, where he had struck a rich lead of silver. He was on his way thither with his friend Sage, when the "fortune-telling man" had not been arrested last evening.

Renal Affections.

The frequency of Kidney affections and the many complaints arising from disease of the Urinary Organs give occasion for much study and investigation of those difficulties. The old and the young, the high and the low, are all more or less subject to these troublesome affections; from the diabetes of infants to the gout and gravel of old age, the unprofessed laborer at his toil, to the luxurious liver at his ease.

From the very nature of our peculiar system of practice, we have perhaps had more experience in the treatment of these affections than usually falls to the lot of any practitioner in the same time. And as these affections are more than any other that an examination of the urine is required in order to understand the true nature of the disease. All urinary difficulties do not arise from gravel nor do all gravelly indications arise from affection of the Kidneys, and it is by an examination of the urine alone that these facts are to be verified many times.

And it is by the precise distinction between the many ills belonging to these organs which we are enabled to make by this examination, that we are so successful in their cure.

We believe that we have treated more patients laboring under these difficulties than any other physician in the State of Pennsylvania, west of the Alleghen mountains, and do not hesitate to say that we have cured a greater per centage (by one-fourth) of all our patients than can be boasted by any other.

These facts can be verified from our records. We seldom fail to relieve our patients of their sufferings in those diseases of women. From close attention and long and patient investigation, we have learned to know the precise nature of all these affections, and have found out exactly the kind of medicines to be used in each. Our remedies in these are adapted to each particular case, and will give relief at once. Try them for yourselves and verify the fact. Send a vial of urine, and we can send you the necessary medicine.

L. OLESHUE, M. D.

A Horse Trade.

Horse trading is a business in which perhaps there are as many "sharpers" engaged as any other legitimate business that could be named, and unless a man is experienced with horses in all things, he had better keep out of it, or, to use an old saying, he will "get his eye teeth out." Notwithstanding this fact is generally known, there are thousands who have very little difficulty in finding victims who are willing to risk their judgment and run the chances of being swindled, which in nine cases out of ten is the result. Alderman Strain had a case of assault and battery yesterday, which was the result of a horse trade, of which we have the following particulars: John Owens, it appears, traded a horse to John Sampson for two horses, either one of which was worth more than the one traded away. Sampson, after the trade had been cheated, Sampson, by advice of an attorney, went to Owens and demanded his horses and left the one he had received, which, it is alleged is worthless. Owens, it appears, is not willing to make giving up a bargain of which he has the better side, and ordered Sampson to leave the premises. Sampson refusing to go, he is alleged to have drawn a large knife and assaulted him. James Owens, a son of John, who was present at the time, urged his father to cut Sampson, thinking that "discretion is the better part of valor," beat a hasty retreat and made information against John Owens, the father, for felonious assault, and against the father and son for surety of the peace. The parties were arrested and held to bail for a hearing, in default of which James Owens, the son, was committed to jail.

Get a Real Estate Register.

The January number of the *Real Estate Register*, published by Croft & Phillips, No. 139 Fourth street, is now ready. Parties wishing to buy or sell real estate, no matter where the location, should not fail to consult their "Register," a copy of which can be had by calling at their office, as above, or by sending your address, it will receive prompt attention Capitalists, real estate men, or those seeking places or investments of any kind, will find in their work a description of various kinds of property, with location, price, terms, &c. They have also for sale one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land in Missouri, ranging in price from two dollars to thirty dollars per acre, according to improvements. For improvements lands are under cultivated. The St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Memphis Railroad passes through some of them, and they can never again be purchased at the figures now asked for them. Maps, titles, &c., can be seen at their office. Give them a call and you will be kindly entertained.

George Campbell, Esq., of Vermont, the justly world wide celebrated breeder of Vermont Spanish Merino Sheep, returned through this city on Thursday, after visiting Messrs. Glenn & Brother, and their flock of famous improved Spanish Merino Sheep, at Noblestown, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Campbell expressed himself much gratified at the great success of Messrs. Glenn & Brother as breeders of Spanish Merino Sheep. The evenliness of the wool of individual sheep, as also of the flock at large, and their constitution, beauty and desirableness of their fleece, length of staple, fineness, crimp and beauty of style, mildness and the strength of the wool and entire exemption from gum, and being free from the extra amount of oil or yolk, was particularly pleasing and remarked upon by Mr. Campbell.

The Best and original Tonic of Iron, Phosphorus, and Callisaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Perro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bitters. The iron restores color to the blood, the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Callsaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, Wakefulness, General Debility, and Depression of Spirits. Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. SAWF

A Wondrous Cure.

DR. KEYSER:—I write to thank you for your kindness and scientific management of my disease, for which I called to consult you. On the first of April, in the year 1865, as you will remember, I was sorely afflicted with the scrofula, and had gave up all hopes of ever having a cure. I often thought that it was impossible, that nothing could be done, for I had tried nearly everything that was within my reach and tried seven well learned doctors; and falled in all; some could relieve me of my awful suffering of pain that was raging in my body, but no touch towards effecting a cure, and one day as I was reading over the list of cures effected by your treatment on Scrofula, I began to think of the old saying "that as long as there was life there was hope," and I would try once more, for I knew I never could get well by doing nothing; that the disease had taken a deep hold in my body, and was fast devouring the flesh from off my bones, and without some help I must surely die; and that was a settled point by all who ever saw or was acquainted with me, for I had running sores on my left shoulder and arm, and they were filled with proud flesh. I could not use my arm at all by times, and my right leg was affected from my body to the end of my toes, running sores on and about the ankle, and was swelled till I often thought it would burst. When I set my foot on the floor there was no natural feeling in my foot and leg, by times, but it was all swelling, and purple spotted, and there were days and weeks and months that I could not walk a step without the aid of some one's help, or a stick, and at last run all over my head and face. My face and head were also swollen, and it affected my eyes so that I could not see to read or work any at all, and there were large lumps of proud flesh after the other, around my neck and face. Indeed, I suffered days and nights. I scarcely knew when I was asleep, and I began to think this would not do. I then presented myself before Dr. Keyser, and he said that a cure was certain, and I began immediately to undergo his treatment; and it was light, I thought, for all other doctors had blistered and cupped and caused me pain; but the third night after I began to take Dr. Keyser's medicine I slept the whole night without pain or groan, and the swellings began to disappear from all parts of my body, and in three months I could walk four miles in one day, and in six months the awful sores were entirely cured, and in one year I was entirely cured, was perfectly well; have had better health than I ever had in my life ever since, and I thought that it was long enough to be certain of the truth; that I have remained healthy and strong ever since, and a thousand thanks to you, Dr. Keyser, under the providence of God, that you have cured me, that he may bless the use of your medicine to others as he has to me, and that his Divine grace may attend you, is the heartfelt prayer of your patient,

I wish you to publish this and let all the world know what I do about your medicine, for I consider it my duty to make my case known to the country for the benefit of others, who may be suffering as I was, and do not know the value of your medicine.

MRS. SARAH A. NEGUS.

WEST POINT, Col. Co., OHIO,
December 21st, 1867.

We, the undersigned, live in Madison township, Columbiana county, Ohio, and will be pleased to answer any one of the truth of this certificate, which was written by the patient herself.

GEORGE HARMAN,
GEORGE FULTS, Sr.,
DANIEL VONNESSEN.

Dr. Keyser's Resident Consulting Office for lung examinations and treatment of obstinate chronic diseases, No. 120 Penn street, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Another Great Cure of Asthma.

I feel myself under obligations to you, as well as a duty I owe to others who have been like sufferers with myself, in order that they may know where they can get cured. I had been subject to violent, continued attacks of Asthma for more than six years, and had been to great expense and to various medical men of experience without obtaining any permanent relief, if relieved at all. I was so bad that I never knew what it was to be free from the disease. I had to sit up in bed every night for weeks and weeks without any prospect or hope of cure. My condition was such that I felt life a burthen, and when I got the attack I felt in danger of suffocating every moment. So terrible had been my suffering that my mother says that she has seen me so near suffocation that I was nearly black in the face from the desperate efforts I made to get breath. In the cold winter nights, many a night, I have had to be set up with all night, with the doors and windows of the house thrown wide open, in order to hinder the apparent danger of strangulation. In this condition, on the 15th of October, 1866, having heard of Dr. Keyser's skill in curing this disease, I called on him, in company with my husband, Joseph Meyers, but, I must confess, with a great deal of doubt as to effecting a permanent cure. Dr. Keyser examined me carefully and my lungs at over, with his LUNG SOUND, and told me that with care I would get well. I persevered with his remedies for over a year, and am to-day in vigorous health, and totally free from the asthma and its terrible suffocating spells attendants. I have had, once in awhile, a slight attack of the disease, but I regard my health as entirely re-established, and if I do have any attack, a few doses of the Doctor's medicine immediately relieves it. I cannot feel too thankful for the exemption from a disease which used to cost me whole weeks and months of loss of sleep, besides suffering which none but those who are subject to this disease can fully appreciate or describe.

NANCY MEYERS,
MARY MOUNT JOY, (her mother,)
GEORGIANA FISHER.

BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 9, 1867.

The cure of Mrs. Myers, recited above, is one of more than ordinary importance, because of the violence of the attacks, their continued length, and the great prostration of all the vital powers attending the disease. Any one who knew her during the time she was a sufferer from the disease of which she was cured and will look at her now, the very picture of robust health, cannot but admit that the cure is one of more than ordinary character, inasmuch as we hear of Asthma, every day of our lives, being a disease of an incurable nature. Let those who doubt investigate for themselves.

Dr. Keyser's Resident Consulting Office for lung examinations and treatment of obstinate chronic diseases, No. 120 Penn street, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Orphans of Soldiers.

The friends of the orphans of soldiers will rejoice to know that the establishment for their education and general welfare at Phillipsburg, under the care of Rev. W. G. Taylor, is eminently successful. When we visited it there were about one hundred boys and eighty-two girls enjoying good health and most wisely managed. In the background for gratitude that the Superintendent knows how to reach the orphans' hearts and secure their love and attention to duty, without severe punishment or harshness. Aided by competent teachers the usual branches of education are well taught, and an opportunity given to learn music on the piano. The religious training will be christian without being sectarian. It is affecting to address a congregation of precious youth, whose fathers offered their lives for their country in its great struggle against rebellion.

The buildings for this institution are well adapted for light, ventilation and heat, and everything is kept clean and tidy, and in its place. The location and dress of the orphans is substantial and comfortable. Everything is adapted to make a useful and happy home to all children who can be reasonably satisfied.

Gentlemen in the Pittsburg bar, belonging to different political parties, have given everything appertaining to the institution a thorough examination, and congratulate Col. McFarland, the State Superintendent of soldiers' orphans, and the State authorities on the great success that has attended the soldiers' orphans school, located at Phillipsburg."

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

Since the Bankrupt act went into operation three hundred and forty-three petitions for adjudication in bankruptcy, voluntary and involuntary, have been filed in the office of S. L. Mowry, Esq., Clerk of the United States District Court, in this city. These petitions are from the various counties embracing the Western District of Pennsylvania, under the jurisdiction of Hon. Wilson McCandless, United States District Judge. The number from each county is given below:

Allegheny	37	Potter	1
Butler	1	Erie	20
Armstrong	8	Warren	13
Mercer	4	McKean	1
Crawford	23	Elk	2
Venango	19	Forrest	1
Clarion	1	Jefferson	3
Fayette	2	Cameron	4
Westmoreland	3	Clearfield	2
and	3	Cambria	4
Indiana	4	Blair	6
Beaver	3	Center	1
Washington	10	Clinton	1
Greene	8	Lycoming	8
Huntingdon	3	Tioga	7
Luzerne	44
Union	6
Fulton	1
Bedford	2
Somerset	4
Juniata	2
Snyder	1
Union	4
Northumb'd	7
Wyoming	2
Sullivan	1
Monroe	3
Columbia	10
Bradford	15
Susquehan'a	6

Chapped Hands, face and all roughness of the skin, certainly cured by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It surpasses all other remedies, as it will prevent roughness of the skin, if used during cold weather. It is conveniently applied, avoiding all the troubles of the greasy compounds now in use. It can be used by ladies with the most tender skin, without irritation or pain, making it soft and clear. Sold by the Druggists generally. W.

Sad Accident.—A little boy, a son of Wm. K. Noahit, of South Fayette township, was burned to death on Tuesday evening. The little fellow, who was only two years of age, fell upon the stove while his mother was drawing a pail of water, from the effects of which he died shortly afterwards.

Constitution Water is a certain cure for Diabetes and all diseases of the kidneys. For sale by all druggists. F.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, January 21, 1868.

SENATE.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RAILROAD CHARGES.

Mr. SHOEMAKER, from the Committee appointed last year to investigate alleged extortionate charges by railroad companies, made a report of two hundred and fifty-four pages in pamphlet form. Three thousand copies were ordered to be printed.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville bill was reported affirmatively.

TO TAX BANK CAPITAL.

Mr. BURNETT, of Monroe, presented a bill amending the revenue laws, by taxing the capital stock of banks three mills upon par value—if worth more in market, then upon the market value.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Providing that in elections for municipal officers outside of Philadelphia, voters shall vote for all municipal officers, including Councilmen, on one slip, marked "city and ward officers."

Changing the name of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company to Lake Shore.

THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD—VIOLATION OF CHARTER.

Attorney General Brewster, in a communication to the Senate, in answer to a resolution of inquiry passed last session, announces that the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company have violated their charter by not negotiating to build a branch to Erie.

THE STANTON RESOLUTIONS.

At the evening session the Stanton resolutions on final passage were debated till late. Amendments by Messrs. BURNETT and DAVIS, requiring the same policy of economy in the War Department as was followed by General Grant, were voted down.

The Senate at twelve o'clock, adjourned without action.

HOUSE.

Mr. RICHARDS, of Fulton, a resolution prohibiting the appointment of Special Committees hereafter. Indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. MANN, of Potter, the House will hereafter meet at 10 A. M.

BILLS PRESENTED.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, incorporating the Accommodation Passenger Railway Company of Pittsburgh; extending the mechanics lien laws to persons making oil tanks and other appliances in oil refineries.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Lancaster, restoring pensions to soldiers of 1812.

Mr. DIEHL, of Clinton, validating titles made by administrators, &c., without authority.

Mr. DUNCAN, of Venango, taking five per cent off the taxes of Pitt Hole City; authorizing the closing of the Lock at Franklin, and the building of a shute in the dam for the passage of boats.

Mr. MULLIN, (Thomas,) of Philadelphia, repealing the first section of the Act 1794, prohibiting the running of vehicles, cars, &c., on Sunday.

Mr. DAY, of Washington, a supplement to the Act of 1867, relative to the Monongahela Valley Railroad Company.

PRINTING THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Five thousand copies in English and fifteen hundred in German of the Governor's Message, after some debate were ordered to be printed.

An amendment by Mr. MULLIN, (Thomas,) of Philadelphia, to include Judge Allison's answer, was declared out of order.

HARRISBURG, January 22, 1868.

SENATE.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

The following resolutions were presented from the Railroad Committee:

Resolved, That the Attorney General be requested to proceed by *quo warranto* or otherwise against the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company, and should he fail in the Courts to reach the corporation, report to the Senate what legislation is necessary to compel the Company to comply with the object which the Legislature had in view when it incorporated it.

Resolved, That one thousand copies of the report and testimony be printed.

The first resolution was postponed and the second passed.

BILLS READ.

Mr. WALLACE, one incorporating the Artizans' Deposit Bank of Pittsburgh.

Mr. WHITE, one authorizing Indiana county to borrow money for public buildings.

Also, the Free Railway bill of last session as a supplement to the general law.

Mr. ERRETT, one authorizing the Noblestown and Temperanceville Plank-road Company to surrender parts of its road in Temperanceville and West Pittsburgh.

BILLS PASSED.

A bill requiring Bedford county to pay James Clark three thousand dollars for a bridge over Raystown Branch, and authorizing the Secretary of the Commonwealth to record all official bonds, passed finally.

STANTON RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

The Stanton resolutions were passed finally to night, at half past eleven o'clock, by a strict party vote.

HOUSE.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' REPORT.

Three thousand copies of the Soldiers' Orphans' Report were ordered for the Department, and one thousand for the House.

BANK STOCK ASSESSORS.

A resolution by Mr. PHELAN, Democrat, of Greene, requiring a report from the Auditor General and State Treasurer of the number, names and salaries of special assessors of National Bank stock, appointed under the act of 1867, was, od motion of Mr. THORN, Republican, Philadelphia, referred to Committee of Ways and Means.

CHAPLAIN ELECTED.

Rev. C. H. Forney, of Harrisburg, was elected Chaplain, after an hour's debate.

RAILROAD BILLS REPORTED.

The Free Railroad Law and the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad bill were both reported affirmatively, the former by Mr. WILSON, and the latter by Mr. FORD.

REBEL DAMAGES.

Mr. WINGER, of Franklin, read a bill compensating the citizens of Franklin, Adams, Bedford, Cumberland, York, Perry and Fulton counties for rebel damages.

SAVINGS' BANK SUPPLEMENT.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, presented a supplement for the Mechanics Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

HARRISBURG, January 23, 1867.

SENATE

BILLS FINALLY PASSED.

Appointing Wm. Vandike Commissioner in place of Edward Heazleton for the vacation and sale of Methodist burial ground in Pittsburgh.

Incorporating the Pittsburgh, Brownsville & Geneva Packet Company; capital one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with permission to double the same in steamers on the Monongahela river; principal office in Pittsburgh.

Requiring Supervisors of Shenango township, Lawrence county, to pay Wm. Harbeson the amount expended by him for volunteers in 1864.

BILLS PRESENTED.

By Mr. WALLACE, of Clearfield, one enabling married women to contract for the rental of dwellings and stores.

By Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, one exempting the Pittsburgh Church Guild from taxation; also, an eight hour law except for agricultural laborers.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, offered a resolution authorizing a new Standing Committee on retrenchment and reform. Passed—the Committee to be announced on Monday.

Mr. PHELAN, (Dem.) of Greene, offered a resolution refusing extra pay to members on special committees during the present session. Referred.

Mr. THOMAS MULLEN, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution refusing to pay officers of the House not authorized by law. Referred.

Mr. MEEK, (Democrat,) of Centre, offered a resolution urging Secretary Seward to instruct the American Minister in England to demand the immediate release of American citizens imprisoned by Great Britain for alleged political offences. Referred.

Mr. HICKMAN'S amendments to the Constitution were reported negatively; also, the resolution abolishing days of grace on negotiable paper; also, repealing the act compelling corporations to pay counsel fees.

BILLS PRESENTED.

Mr. MILLAR, of Allegheny, one exempting the produce of forests ascending the Monongahela slackwater from taxation.

Mr. PHELAN, of Greene county, one authorizing Waynesburg to levy a special tax.

Mr. MANN, of Potter, one providing for the deficit in funds for the support o soldiers' orphans.

Mr. FORD, of Allegheny, repealing the supplement to landlord and tenant act, known as the "Tioga Law," so far as Allegheny county is concerned.

Mr. NICE, of Schuylkill, one directing the State Treasurer to pay in National bank notes to banks holding special certificates the difference between the value of gold and currency.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 23.—A resolution was introduced in the Legislature urging upon Secretary Seward to instruct the United States Minister to demand of the British Government the immediate release of all American citizens imprisoned for political offences, and insist upon the adoption of some fixed policy to insure protection of the rights of American citizens. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

FROM EUROPE.

George Francis Train Sensation.

Particulars of His Detention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

MARTELLO TOWER AGAIN ATTACKED.

LONDON, January 20.—Advices received here state that the Fenians attacked Martello tower, at Duncannon, Waterford county, Iceland, on the evening of Friday last. No particulars.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE DUBLIN NATION.

DUBLIN, Jan. 20.—The Government is about to commence legal proceedings against the proprietors of the Dublin *Nation* for the publication of seditious libels and inflammatory articles in that journal.

PARTICULARS OF THE ARREST OF GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

LONDON, January 21—*Noon.*—The following particulars of the arrest of Geo. Francis Train have been received from Queenstown. During the transit of the tender which contained the passengers and baggage of the Scotia to the wharf, the baggage of Train, as well as that of Thomas C. Durant, of New York, who was also a passenger, was subjected to a most vigorous examination by the customs officers. Nothing of an incendiary or seditious character being found in the trunks of either, they were both permitted to go ashore. As they stepped from the steamer to the wharf they were arrested and taken before a Justice of the Peace in the city. An examination eliciting nothing against the prisoners to warrant their detention, they were discharged. Soon after their arrival at their hotel they were re-arrested. Upon the completion of the second examination Durant was discharged. The authorities, however, detained Train, and he was sent in custody to the Cork jail. On Saturday he was brought before the Court and re-examined, but remanded until Monday, 27th inst.

In the meantime the case is creating considerable excitement. The newspapers are reprinting the characteristic speeches of Train as forming a sort of justification for his arrest.

MR. TRAIN DISCHARGED.

LONDON, January 21.—*Evening.*—Mr. Train was discharged from arrest at Cork this morning. He has sent the following dispatch by Atlantic cable to his friends in America: I have just been released on the intervention of Mr Adams. I have brought suit against the British Government for one hundred thousand pounds damages.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

THREATENED DISTURBANCE AT WATERFORD.

DUBLIN, January 21—*Evening.*—The accounts received here of a threatened disturbance in waterford county were greatly exaggerated. On Friday a number of men under cover of night surrounded the Martello Tower at Duncannon, and made hostile demonstrations, but finding the place well garrisoned, the crowd retired without making any attack or doing damage.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

LONDON, January 22.—The discussion of the Alabama Claims has recently been revived in the English journals. Lord Hobart has written two able letters to the *Times*, in which he sustains the position taken by the American Government on the subject. The celebrated writer, "Historicus," in a communication, and the London *Times*, editorially, reply to Lord Hobart's arguments. The terms of these replies are moderate and conciliatory.

FRANCE.

POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL UNEASINESS.

LONDON, January 20.—Paris correspondents of the London press say a feeling of uneasiness is perceptible in political and financial circles. Though no one believes war is threatened from any quarter, still the great activity in the arsenal and dock-yards of France, and the pressure brought to bear upon the Corps Legislatif for the passage of the army bill, are circumstances which contribute to excite the public mind and to impair confidence in the stability of peace.

RUSSIAN PAPERS AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The *Patrie*, in an editorial on the Eastern question, comments on certain mischievous articles on France and Prussia, which have recently appeared in Russian papers, and declares that it is evident that these journals have done all they could to create discord and bring about a rupture of the relations existing between Prussia and France.

PEACE MANIFESTO FORTHCOMING.

The *Espagne* says the Emperor is preparing, and will soon cause to be issued, a manifesto assuring Europe it is the desire and policy of his Government to maintain peace.

ITALY.

COST OF THE GARIBALDI IRRUPTION.

FLORENCE, January 21.—According to a statement made by the Government, the measures taken to prevent the late invasion of the States of the Church by the Garibaldians have added eighteen million livres to the expenditures of the past year.

SHARP NOTE TO SPAIN.

Prime Minister Menabrea has addressed a sharp note to the Spanish Government. It was called forth by the speech of Queen Isabella, at the opening of the Cortez, in which it was announced that Spain was ready to interfere for the defence of the Papal States. Menabrea informs the Spanish Cabinet that Italy will not admit intervention in her affairs of any foreign power, save France, in whose case such intervention is only allowed by special treaty stipulations.

PRUSSIA.

TREATY NEGOTIATION WITH UNITED STATES.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—The American Minister, Hon. Geo. Bancroft, is now engaged in negotiating with the Prussian government for the establishment of a new commercial treaty between the United States and the North German Confederation.

RUSSIA.

A RUMOR DENIED.

LONDON, January 22.—The report which has been extensively circulated that the Russian government was sending troops to the southern frontier is untrue. That government, in an official note, has denied the rumor.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE WAR SITUATION.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The *Moniteur* publishes a letter from South America, which says the communications of President Lopez at Humaita are secure, and the attempts of the allies to take that fortification by siege are hopeless. The cholera has broken out in Buenos Ayres, and specie payment has been suspended in Montevideo. These internal difficulties, the writer thinks, will prevent a vigorous prosecution of the war against Paraguay on the part of Brazil and Uraguay

FROM WASHINGTON.

Reconstruction Bill Passed.

Yeas 123, Nays 45.

The Bill Reported to the Senate.

Currency Contraction Bill,

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1868.

SENATE.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a bill to fund the public debt and amend the banking laws of the United states, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

It provides that for the purpose of paying off the compound interest notes, three per cent. certificates, and other outstanding indebtedness payable in lawful money, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to issue and pay out such notes as were authorized by act of February 25th, 186 , provided their whole amount shall at any time exceed four hundred millions of dollars, including those already issued, except in cases hereafter specified. The Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized to issue coupons or registered bonds to an equal amount, in lieu of all existing obligations, which are to bear interest at not more than three and a half per cent. per annum, principal and interest payable in coin, to be due in fifty years, redeemable in ten years after date at the plea ure of the Government. They are to be exchanged at not less than par value for any bond, certificate, note of issue or evidence of indebtedness of the United States, except legal tender notes which, are not to be funded until decided by Congress, and the new bonds shall be exempt from all taxation by State or local authority.

Section third provides that the limit of three hundred millions in amount of circulating notes shall be revoked, and that any National bank may receive eighty per cent. on the value of new bonds deposited with the Treasurer in notes for circulation, provided this does not exceed seventy millions on its paid up capital. Existing banks are required to substitute bonds of the new issue for those now deposited to an equal amount, bearing the same relation to circulation and capital, as required by this section, in case of new banks, under a penalty of forfeiture of old bonds and winding up their affairs by the Controller of Currency, in which case their notes are to be paid by a sufficient amount of legal tender notes which may be issued in excess of the four hundred millions hereinbefore authorized, but the amount of United States notes and National Bank notes together shall at exceed seven hundred millions, the bonds deposited by Banks may be devoted to them on receipt by the Treasurer of the amount of their outstanding notes in United States notes. The fourth section provides for the creation of a sinking fund, by the retention of two-sevenths of the interest accruing on bonds deposited to secure circulating notes, in consideration of which the capital of the banks is to be released to the same extent. The bonds so deposited; all shares of stock therein and their circulating notes shall be exempted from National, State and municipal taxation. The bill further provides that on the July 1st, 1868, to January 1st, 1869, one-eighth part, and after the last date, one-fourth part of the import duties may be paid in United States notes; also, that whenever the amount of national bank notes shall exceed three hundred millions, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the advice and consent of a majority of the following officers, viz: the Comptroller of the Currency, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, and the Chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means, shall require an amount of United States notes equal to such excess, so that the whole amount of circulating and legal tender notes shall never exceed four hundred millions, until legal tender notes outstanding be reduced to two hundred millions.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House proceeded to the regular order of business, being the motion of Mr. BUTLER to amend the rules by ordering the main question on the bill reported from the Committee on Reconstruction.

The question was taken by yeas and nays and resulted—yeas, eighty-three; nays, seventy-five.

So the vote was reconsidered, and Mr. BUTLER offered his amendment giving the right of suffrage to persons lately in the Constitutional Conventions, and then moved the previous question.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to lay the bill and pending amendment on the table. Negatived.

The amendments offered by Mr. BINGHAM yesterday were agreed to without action.

Mr. BUTLER explained his amendment, and Messrs. STEVENS and KELLEY—inaudible.

Mr. BUTLER'S amendment was rejected—yeas fifty-three, nays one hundred and two.

The following is the vote on Mr. BUTLER'S amendment:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Anderson, Arnell, Ashley (Nevada), Ashley (Ohio), Banks, Broomall, Butler, Cake, Carey, Churchill, Clarke (Ohio), Clarke (Kan.), Cobb, Cullom, Donnelly, Dumont, Eckley, Ferry, Fields, Gravelly, Hardeng, Higby, Hunter, Judd, Julian, Kelly, Kelsey, Ketchum, Kitchen, Koontz, Lawrence (O.), Lincoln, Logan, Loughridge, Marven, Maynard, McCarthy, McClurg, Mercur, Miller, Moore, Morrill, Morrow, Mullins, Myers, Newcomb, Munn, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Perham, Peters, Pike, Pile, Plants, Poland, Paisley, Pomeroy, Price, Ramm, Robertson, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Selye, Shanks, Smith, Spalding, Starkweather, Stevens (Pennsylvania), Stevens (New Hampshire,) Taylor, Thomas, Trimble (West Virginia), Trowbridge, Twitchell, Upson, Vanaernam, Van Horn (New York,) Van Horn (Missouri, Van Wyck, Ward, Washburne (Massachusetts, Welker, Williams (Pennsylvania,) Williams (Indiana,) Wilson (Iowa,) Wilson (Ohio), Windom (Pennsylvania), Winslow, Woodbridge—124.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Archer, Axtell, Barnes, Barnum, Beck, Boyer, Brooks, Burr, Carey, Chandler, Eldridge, Fox, Getz, Glossbrenner, Golladay, Grissold, Grover, Haight, Holman, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, (Conn.,) Humphrey, Johnson, Jones, Kerr, Knott, Marshall, McCormick, Morrissey, Mungen, Nebiack, Nicholson, Phelps, Pruyn, Robinson, Ross, Sitgreaves, Stewart, Stone, Taber, Trimble, (Ky.,) Van Aukeu, Van Trump, Wood, Woodward—forty-five.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

The following is the reconstruction bill as passed.

Be it enacted, &c., that in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida and Arkansas there are no civil State Governments Republican in form, and that the so-called civil governments in said States respectively shall not be recognized as legal or binding governments, either by the Executive or Judicial power or authority of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for the speedy enforcement of the act entitled, "An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2d, 1867, and the several acts supplementary thereto, the General of the Army of the United States is hereby authorized and required to enjoin by special orders upon all officers in command within the several Military Departments, within said several States, the performance of all acts authorized by said several laws above recited; is authorized to remove at his discretion, by his order, from command any or all of said Commanders, and detail other officers of the United States army, not below the rank of Colonel, to perform all the duties and exercise all the powers authorized by said several acts, to the end that the people of said several States may speedily recognize civil governments republican in form in said several States and be restored to political power in the Union.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the General of the Army may remove any or all civil officers now acting under the several Provisional Governments within the said several designated States, and appoint others to discharge the duties pertaining to their respective offices, and may do any and all acts which by said several laws above mentioned are authorized to be done by the several Commanders of the Military Departments within said States, and so much of said acts, or of any act as authorizes the President to detail Military Commanders to said Military Departments, or to remove any officer in who may be detailed as herein provided, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be unlawful for the President of the United States to withdraw any part of the army or navy of the United States to assist by force of arms the authority of either of said Provisional Governments in said disorganized States, to oppose or to obstruct the full entry of the United States, as provided in this act and acts to which this is supplementary.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That any interference by any person, with intent to prevent by force the execution of the orders of the General of the Army, made in pursuance of this act and of the several acts to which this is supplementary, or the neglect of any person to issue any order or do any act required by this act or any of the acts to which this act is additional and supplementary, with intent to defeat or delay the full execution of this act or of either of the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be held to be a high misdemeanor, and the person convicted thereof before any military commission shall be fined not to exceed five thousand dollars and imprisonment not exceeding two years.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of all acts and parts of acts as conflict or are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

WASHINGTON, January 23, 1868.

BILL CONCERNING THE JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The Committee on Reconstruction this morning agreed on the following bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States shall not extend to any act done, or which shall hereafter be done, or any case existing and pending, or which shall be had, under and by virtue of the act entitled "an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2d, 1867, and the several acts supplementary thereto, and

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE COURTS.

United States Court—Judge McCandless.

Court met at ten o'clock Tuesday. The grand jurors were called, and a sufficient number answering, Hon. C. L. Lamberton, of Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, was appointed Foreman. The jurors having taken their places in the box, His Honor Judge McCandless briefly charged them as to their duties.

A jury was called into the box and cases of the United States vs. Sarah Webber, late Postmistress at Franklin, were taken up. Mrs. Webber was appointed Postmistress in May, 1860, and continued in the position until April, 1866, at which time it appeared she was indebted to the Government in the sum of $172.64. Her official bond, with Hon. Arnold Plumer and R. L. Cochran as sureties, was for $600, which being less than the amount of indebtedness, suit was brought not only on the bond against Mrs. Webber and her sureties, for the amount of the penalty, but also against Mrs. Webber individually for $1207.70, (interest included,) the amount required to make up the deficiency. Verdicts were given for the United States in both cases for the amounts claimed.

United States vs. John M. Cummings, late Postmaster at New Washington, et. al. On motion of District Attorney Carnahal judgment was entered for the penalty of the bond, $500, to be released on payment of $300, being the balance of debt and interest, in default of an appearance and plea.

James Conner vs. D. D. Yohe. Proceeding in bankruptcy, before a jury. This case occupied the remainder of the session.

District Court—Judge Williams.

TUESDAY, Jan. 28.—Court met at ten o'clock.

It being understood that the jury in the Armstrong county ejectment cases—Bradford vs. Guthrie, McCaslin and others—had not yet decided upon a verdict, standing eleven to one, on Monday evening, it was agreed by the counsel on both sides that the conclusion of the eleven should be received as the verdict in the case. Accordingly the jury accordingly rendered and recorded as follows: "January 28, 1868, that they find for the defendants by the statute of limitations." The motion was by Mr. Alex. Thaxter, of Allegheny. The counsel in the case were Messrs. Golden, Phelps and Purviance for plaintiffs, and Messrs. Lucas, Barclay and Boggs for defendants.

In the case of John Young vs. Little Saw Mill Run Railroad Company (reported yesterday) action for damages for injuries received, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $5,000.

N. P. and C. S. Fetterman for defendants.

Hanna, Hart & Co. vs. Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva United States Mail Line. Action to recover $2,248.54, alleged aggregate of moneys owing plaintiffs by defendants, and paid by plaintiffs to defendants as bankers over and above credits for funds deposited on checks drawn by James McDonald, late general agent of defendants, which checks were drawn and moneys paid thereon for the use of defendants, and at their instance and request, in payment for provisions and supplies for their steamboats, repairs and work to and upon said boats, &c. On trial, Veech and Son for plaintiffs, M. W. Acheson for defendants.

Following is the list for Wednesday.

2. Thos. J. Sheck vs. Wm. Reed.
3. Isaac Redman et ux. vs. Nancy Armor's exrs.
4. Patrick & Friend vs. Wills & Coyle.
6. City of Pittsburgh vs. Christopher Zug.
8. James H. Galer vs. H. Riddle.
15. J. C. Patterson & Co. vs. Building Committee Pittsburgh Savings Bank.
29. Cyrus Miller vs. Fuller & Eastman.
30. Steamer Dolphin vs. McCloy & Bro.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Court met at ten o'clock Tuesday.

The case of the Com'th vs. Barbara Brawdy, indictment for keeping a bawdy house, was resumed and concluded, the jury finding a verdict of guilty. Mrs. Brawdy was sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred dollars, and to undergo one year's imprisonment in the county jail.

Arthur Ehrenberg, of McKeesport, was placed on trial on an indictment, the first count of which charged him with selling or disposing of liquor to a man of intemperate habits, and the second count with furnishing liquor to the present habit a child net to do so. The evidence did not justify a conviction, it not appearing that the liquor was furnished by the defendant or by his bar keeper, without his knowledge. Verdict not guilty, the defendant and prosecutor J. H. Robinson, each to pay one-half the costs.

H. Siples and John and James Powers were parties in cross-suits, Siples being defendant in an indictment for assault and battery, and the Powers (brothers) defendants in an indictment for malicious assault and battery. The parties had a difficulty in Allegheny city, during which blows were exchanged and Siples struck on the head with a stone. The Powers were acquitted, the prosecutor, Siples, to pay the costs. Siples was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars and to undergo twenty days imprisonment.

Thomas Davis was called to answer an indictment, the first count charging selection, and the second fornication and bastardy, Kate Dennison prosecutrix. Defendant plead guilty to the second count, which was accepted. Sentence deferred.

August Hahn, of McKeesport, was indicted for selling liquor to minors, convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs.

Ann Markham was placed on trial on an indictment charging her with being a common scold, Thomas Foley prosecutor. The parties reside at Woods Run, in McClure township. Mr. Foley.

Common Pleas—Judge Mellon.

TUESDAY, January 28.—In the case of Michael Hagemeier vs. Hergenroether & Nanz, reported yesterday, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $47.30.

Gillespie & Mitchell vs. David Scott, owner, and J. L. Lindsley, contractor. Sci. fa. on mechanic's lien on property in Birmingham. Verdict for $267.35.

Patrick O'Connor vs. Keyran Bracken. Action to recover a balance of an account on settlement. Plaintiff was a contractor for street grading in Lawrenceville, and plaintiff, who was in his employ, claims to have done work to the amount of $913.20, but upon a settlement he was allowed $780. Verdict is brought to recover the difference, $123.20. On trial.

Following is the list for Wednesday:

27. W. B. Ins. Co. vs. Frew.
29. Rugh vs. Martin.
31. Cameron et al. vs. O'Connor.
33. Thompson vs. Rice.
34. Porter et al. vs. McDonald.
35. Kirwin vs. Graham et al.
36. Henderson vs. Patterson et al.
37. Fleming & Co. vs. De Knight.
38. F. F. and M. Turnpike Co. vs. McClaren.
39. Shaffer vs. Hoag.
40. Bensendorff vs Clark et al.
41. O'Connor vs. steamboat "Fox."

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were left with H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, January 27th, 1868:

Nicholas Luck to John N. Shaffer, Nov. 9, 1867, lot in East Birmingham, 24 feet on Carson street by 120 feet.....$2,360

Jacob Swazer to Samuel McFarland, Dec. 9, 1865, lot in Sewickley.....$600

Robert Wightman to Thomas Fawcett, et al, interest in three lots in Lawrenceville.....$10,000

Frederick Rhodes, Jr., Rhodes, Jr., May 4, 1866, half interest in lots in McKeesport.....$2,500

B. B. Coursin to Frederick Rhodes, April 4, 1867, half lot in McKeesport....$250

David Rhodes to F. Rhodes, Jr., May 11, 1867, lot in Elizabeth township, containing 9 acres 60 perches.....$1,000

Henry Aaron to Charles S. Ream, Nov. 11th, 1867, lot in Lower St. Clair township, 50x200 feet.....$500

William Woodford to James H. Duff, March 29th, 1867, lot in Baldwin township, containing 90 perches, with buildings.....$2,500

Adam Bauer to Adam Berry, Dec. 18th, 1865, lot in Allegheny, 24 feet on Union avenue by 160 feet, with buildings.....$600

M. B. Brown to Geo. Rummell, Feb. 12th, 1866, lot in Mansfield, 95x by 120 feet on Chartiers creek.....$350

Larceny by Bailee.

James Morrison made oath before Alderman Taylor, yesterday, charging Margaret Bain *alias* Kate Blanchard *alias* Kate Thompson, with larceny by bailee. It appears that the prosecutor was the possessor of a number of beds and a quantity of bedding, which, having no use for, he loaned to the accused, with the understanding that they were to be returned when called for. The goods were delivered to her, but finding the business in which she had embarked an unprofitable one, she converted the goods out and out, and instead of returning the borrowed property disposed of it to J. Spang, a dealer in second hand articles in the Ninth ward. Subsequently the prosecutor called for his goods, but failed to find either the goods or the woman who had borrowed them. A warrant was issued, but the accused has not yet been found. The goods, however, were found and taken possession of by the officers.

Amusements.

THE OPERA HOUSE.—A large and fashionable audience attended the Opera House last evening to see the Florences in "Kathleen Mavourneen." Their rendition of the piece was excellent, better by far than we have ever seen it rendered here or elsewhere, and the audience were highly delighted with it. The afterpiece, "The Returned Volunteer," with Florence as Bill Williams, is unexceptionable in its way. To-night they will appear in "Irish Assurance and Yankee Modesty."

OHIO NEWS.

—Thurman is President of the Columbus Pendleton Club.

—A. Banning Norton, formerly of Mount Vernon, is dead.

—Gen. Keifer made a good Radical speech at Delaware on Monday evening.

—The Elyria town hall is completed, seats 750 people and cost $30,000, just $40 "a one."

—On Monday the house of Captain Barber, in Ashland, was burned and damaged by fire and water to the extent of several thousand dollars.

—General D. W. H. Day—a good man every way—is Quartermaster General of Ohio, and H. G. Coval, of Ashtabula, is the Governor's Aide-de-Camp.

—Ex-Mayor Samuel Hendry and wife celebrated their golden wedding in Oberlin on the 13th inst. A delightful evening was spent by all who were invited.

—Hon. James Eaton, of Delaware, O., recently paid his fiftieth subscription—invariably in advance—to the *Gazette* of that place. He may be called a regular subscriber.

—Ashland, Ohio, has a home made negro minstrel troupe, which tickles the people immensely with good songs and quaint local hits. Seven of them can be implicable name of Quencypexian.

—The Hancock *Courier* says: A widower in that town was married a few days ago at a church, making a "big splurge," with a brass band. After the interesting ceremony, the band struck up that old and familiar air called, "My wife's dead and I've got another one." Appropriate.

—James Dee was shot in the abdomen, and fatally wounded in Dayton, on the evening of the 16th, in a disturbance which occurred during a dancing party, but in which he had taken no part. Several arrests were made. Dee's funeral took place on Sunday. Pistols and slung shots are the order of the day and night in Dayton.

—The Ashtabula (O.) *Sentinel* says the snow at that place was almost blackened by millions of small insects on the 16th and 17th of January. They are called snow fleas, though a microscopic examination shows them to be quite different from fleas. They are black, with two prominent feelers and long body, and in shape resembling the large pinching bug, and as active as grasshoppers. They appear to come up through the snow, from the ground, play on the surface of it and return into it.

—The Mount Vernon *Banner* says: A wicked man named Marion Bradfield, residing in Clay township, Knox county, eloped on Wednesday last, with a naughty woman by the name of Elbert, wife of Harrison Elbert, of the same township. After indulging their unholy passions for a couple of weeks, the couple returned to their respective residences looking as mean as it is possible for white people to look. We presume there will be another divorce suit in Court at the next term.

—The shoe peg factory at Footville, belonging to the firm of Grant, Clough & Powers, and employing some 25 hands, was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 17th inst, involving a loss—the insurance being run out—of some $10,000. The business of making pegs and clothes pins, is said to have been carried on with considerable energy and success, and besides the pecuniary loss to the firm, the community feel the effect of the casualty upon the general industry of the place.—*Ashtabula Telegraph.*

—About six o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 15th inst., the alarm of fire was given at the centre, and the steam saw mill owned by Edwin Davis, was discovered to be on fire, and in a short time the entire building was enveloped in flames. Origin of the fire unknown. The mill had been running for several weeks, and the night before, Mr. Davis left, as he supposed, everything safe. The loss is a severe one for Mr. D., there being no insurance. It is connected with the mill was a shingle machine, owned by Benson, Mitchell & Searles, which is also a total loss.—*Ashtabula Exchange.*

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—The Scioto (Chillicothe) *Gazette* says: Wm. Spencer, a young man about twenty-five years of age, with several comrades, started into the woods Wednesday last for a hunt. During the afternoon, while on Mt. Logan, he got up on a log to take a look around him. While doing this, he set the butt of his gun on the log, the barrel resting in the hollow of the left arm. While in this position the gun slipped from the log to the ground, striking the lock in its descent and discharging the contents of the gun, buckshot, into the upper portion of Spencer's left arm, tearing away arteries, tendons and flesh. His companions secured a sled as speedily as possible to the nearest house, and dispatched at once for a physician. Dr. Scearce answered the call immediately, before he could arrive the exhaustion from loss of blood was so great as to make recovery impossible. Spencer was conveyed to the home of his mother, where he lingered in an unenviable condition until Thursday afternoon, when he expired.

—An Elyria, Ohio, paper, says: A disgraceful fight occurred at the school house in the Cunningham district, in this township, last Wednesday. It appears that there are several young men attending the school who assume to do as they please, and one teacher has already been compelled to leave this winter. The Directors employed another, Mr. Northrop, who commenced his school on Monday of last week. On Wednesday one of the ruffians refused to comply with the request of the teacher to take his place in the spelling class, and when the teacher attempted to enforce his request, three more bullies planted themselves in his way, and a general fight ensued. During the melee one of the Directors entered the house, and went to the teacher's assistance, when they pounced upon him, and before the fight was ended he was badly beaten in the face. Neither party finally conquered, which is the worst feature in the case. The unruly ruffians were finally expelled from the school.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

JAMES S. PALMER and THOS PHILLIPS have entered into the General AUCTION and COMMISSION Business, as dealers in Real Estate, Stocks, Furniture, Boots Shoes, Carpets, Dry Goods, Notions, &c., under the name and style of

PALMER & PHILLIPS,

AT

OPERA HOUSE AUCTION ROOMS,

No. 60 Fifth Street.

Where they will be pleased to see their old friends and the public generally.

N. B.—Private Sales Day and Evening. ja29

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE

OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

ON THURSDAY, January 30th, at 10 A. M., and 7½ P. M., (and continuing daily at the same hours until sold), at the Spacious and Central HOUSE AUCTION ROOMS, No. 60 Fifth street, will be sold positively without reserve, a large and superior assortment of seasonable Boots Shoes, Gaiters, Balmorals, Polish Boots, &c., comprising custom made and Eastern manufacture of ladies', misses and best qualities in calf, grain, kid, morocco, goat, glove grain and lasting, for Ladies, Misses, Men's, Boys, Youth and Children's wear.

The attention of dealers and heads of families is requested to this sale, as the goods are fresh and desirable, and will be disposed of in quantities to suit purchasers.

PALMER & PHILLIPS,
ja29 Auctioneers, No. 60 Fifth street.

LEWIS KIM.....NICHOLAS SCHWARTZ.

KIM & SCHWARTZ,

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware,

And dealers in COOKING STOVES and HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

TIN ROOFING AND JOB WORK DONE TO ORDER.

No. 118 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite the Post Office, and No. 44 WYLIE STREET, near tunnel. PITTSBURGH, PA.

SUNDRIES.

80 bbls. flour, best in the city, from selected white wheat.
300 bbls. choice family flour, wheat flour:
200 " " spring
200 " barrels Pastry Flour:
200 " " Hamburg
200 bush. Timothy seed;
200 " Clover seed;
100 " Flax seed;
100 " Dried Apples;
100 " Dried Peaches;
Butter, Lard, &c., in store, and for sale by
ja29 3:9 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

TO BUILDERS AND BRICKLAYERS.

M'KIBBIN & WHITE,

Hazlewood Brick Yard,

Are now prepared to furnish the best quality of BUILDING or PAVING BRICK, in quantities to suit purchasers. Orders left at WHITE HOUSE, No. 1, Sixteenth street, or the Yard, will be promptly filled. ja10:tf28:tf

PERRY BONHAM,

PUMP MAKER.

And manufacturer of all kinds of WOODEN PIPE, No. 23 THIRD STREET, Allegheny City, Pa.

N. B.—Special attention given to the manufacture of Lo PUMPS. 1y21:tf9

SMOKED SALMON.—100 lbs.

Extra smoked Salmon, just received from Boston, and for sale by the pound, at the Family Grocery store of JNO. A. RENSHAW.
Corner Liberty and Hand Streets.

RIDLEY'S STEAM CANDY.—

Broken, assorted stick and Vanilla Cream, in papers and by the pound, at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A RENSHAW.
Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER AND BROKER,

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

Government Securities

Gold, Silver,

And Coupons.

Bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

HOLDERS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

can realize a PROFIT OF FROM TWELVE TO

Over Twenty Per Cent.

By converting them into

Pacific R. R. First Mortgage Bonds.

JAMES T BRADY & CO.,
AGENTS PACIFIC RAILROAD,
Corner Fourth & Wood Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, December 28, 1865.

Gold opened at 141¾, advanced to 141¾, declined to 141¼, advanced 141¾, and closed dull and drooping at 141¾. The demand for gold is still very light, and people are free sellers at present quotation. Should Congress pass any laws that would lead to retrenchment and make it comprehensible to every one that this Government is going to pay the current expenses and the interest on the public debt without either increasing for the present the indebtedness nor levying any additional taxes, gold would rule lower during spring than what it sells for now. The Alaska appropriation is not likely to be made this session, which makes the Treasury seven millions stronger for the time being.

The sudden and steady rise in Government bonds during the last three weeks has at last brought out a strong party to realize, in consequence of which, the market suffered a considerable decline, averaging from ½ to ¾ per cent. Five Twenties of 1862 and 1865 are prominent feelers and long body, and is shape resembling the large pinching bug, and as active as grasshoppers. They appear to come up through the snow, from the ground, play on the surface of it and return into it.

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—About six o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 15th inst., the alarm of fire was given at the centre, and the steam saw mill owned by Edwin Davis, was discovered to be on fire, and in a short time the entire building was enveloped in flames. Origin of the fire unknown. The mill had been running for several weeks, and the night before, Mr. Davis left, as he supposed, everything safe. The loss is a severe one for Mr. D., there being no insurance. It is connected with the mill was a shingle machine, owned by Benson, Mitchell & Searles, which is also a total loss.—*Ashtabula Exchange.*

—The Clinton *Republican* says: A week or two ago a seeming gentleman stopped at Clarksville, and made inquiries about the farms and the village. He circulated around among the farmers, avowedly in search of a farm for a homestead. He finally succeeded in finding just such a one as he desired, and was to pay the stipulated price in specie. The farmer had his farm surveyed, at a cost of about twenty-five dollars, and awaited his man's movements. But he came not. The next night a store was broken open in Ogden, and some clothing and other articles of minor value stolen. The thief was arrested and brought to Wilmington, where he was lodged in jail. Two days after he was released on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and disappeared instanter. This was the denouement "took down" in land speculation.

—The Scioto (Chillicothe) *Gazette* says: Wm. Spencer, a young man about twenty-five years of age, with several comrades, started into the woods Wednesday last for a hunt. During the afternoon, while on Mt. Logan, he got up on a log to take a look around him. While doing this, he set the butt of his gun on the log, the barrel resting in the hollow of the left arm. While in this position the gun slipped from the log to the ground, striking the lock in its descent and discharging the contents of the gun, buckshot, into the upper portion of Spencer's left arm, tearing away arteries, tendons and flesh. His companions secured a sled as speedily as possible to the nearest house, and dispatched at once for a physician. Dr. Scearce answered the call immediately, before he could arrive the exhaustion from loss of blood was so great as to make recovery impossible. Spencer was conveyed to the home of his mother, where he lingered in an unenviable condition until Thursday afternoon, when he expired.

—An Elyria, Ohio, paper, says: A disgraceful fight occurred at the school house in the Cunningham district, in this township, last Wednesday. It appears that there are several young men attending the school who assume to do as they please, and one teacher has already been compelled to leave this winter. The Directors employed another, Mr. Northrop, who commenced his school on Monday of last week. On Wednesday one of the ruffians refused to comply with the request of the teacher to take his place in the spelling class, and when the teacher attempted to enforce his request, three more bullies planted themselves in his way, and a general fight ensued. During the melee one of the Directors entered the house, and went to the teacher's assistance, when they pounced upon him, and before the fight was ended he was badly beaten in the face. Neither party finally conquered, which is the worst feature in the case. The unruly ruffians were finally expelled from the school.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

JAMES S. PALMER and THOS PHILLIPS have entered into the General AUCTION and COMMISSION Business, as dealers in Real Estate, Stocks, Furniture, Boots Shoes, Carpets, Dry Goods, Notions, &c., under the name and style of

PALMER & PHILLIPS,

AT

OPERA HOUSE AUCTION ROOMS,

No. 60 Fifth Street.

Where they will be pleased to see their old friends and the public generally.

N. B.—Private Sales Day and Evening. ja29

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE

OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

ON THURSDAY, January 30th, at 10 A. M., and 7½ P. M., (and continuing daily at the same hours until sold), at the Spacious and Central HOUSE AUCTION ROOMS, No. 60 Fifth street, will be sold positively without reserve, a large and superior assortment of seasonable Boots Shoes, Gaiters, Balmorals, Polish Boots, &c., comprising custom made and Eastern manufacture of ladies', misses and best qualities in calf, grain, kid, morocco, goat, glove grain and lasting, for Ladies, Misses, Men's, Boys, Youth and Children's wear.

The attention of dealers and heads of families is requested to this sale, as the goods are fresh and desirable, and will be disposed of in quantities to suit purchasers.

PALMER & PHILLIPS,
ja29 Auctioneers, No. 60 Fifth street.

LEWIS KIM.....NICHOLAS SCHWARTZ.

KIM & SCHWARTZ,

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware,

And dealers in COOKING STOVES and HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

TIN ROOFING AND JOB WORK DONE TO ORDER.

No. 118 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite the Post Office, and No. 44 WYLIE STREET, near tunnel. PITTSBURGH, PA.

SUNDRIES.

80 bbls. flour, best in the city, from selected white wheat.
300 bbls. choice family flour, wheat flour:
200 " " spring
200 " barrels Pastry Flour:
200 " " Hamburg
200 bush. Timothy seed;
200 " Clover seed;
100 " Flax seed;
100 " Dried Apples;
100 " Dried Peaches;
Butter, Lard, &c., in store, and for sale by
ja29 3:9 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

TO BUILDERS AND BRICKLAYERS.

M'KIBBIN & WHITE,

Hazlewood Brick Yard,

Are now prepared to furnish the best quality of BUILDING or PAVING BRICK, in quantities to suit purchasers. Orders left at WHITE HOUSE, No. 1, Sixteenth street, or the Yard, will be promptly filled. ja10:tf28:tf

PERRY BONHAM,

PUMP MAKER.

And manufacturer of all kinds of WOODEN PIPE, No. 23 THIRD STREET, Allegheny City, Pa.

N. B.—Special attention given to the manufacture of Lo PUMPS. 1y21:tf9

SMOKED SALMON.—100 lbs.

Extra smoked Salmon, just received from Boston, and for sale by the pound, at the Family Grocery store of JNO. A. RENSHAW.
Corner Liberty and Hand Streets.

RIDLEY'S STEAM CANDY.—

Broken, assorted stick and Vanilla Cream, in papers and by the pound, at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A RENSHAW.
Corner Liberty and Hand street.

JAMES DALZELL & SON,

69 and 70 Water Street,

LARD OIL MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in CRUDE, LUBRICATING and CARBON OILS.

We warrant our No. 1 Lard Oil equal to the best Pittsburgh, or other brands, and propose to sell as low as Cincinnati or Chicago rates. Our No. 2 Lard is a lubricator cannot be excelled.

Black Crude Sperm Oil and standard brands of Carbon Oil constantly on hand.

Merchants and manufacturers will find it to their interest to give us a call before ordering Lard Oil from the West. ja26

HOLDERS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

can realize a PROFIT OF FROM TWELVE TO

Over Twenty Per Cent.

By converting them into

Pacific R. R. First Mortgage Bonds.

JAMES T BRADY & CO.,
AGENTS PACIFIC RAILROAD,
Corner Fourth & Wood Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, December 28, 1865.

Gold opened at 141¾, advanced to 141¾, declined to 141¼, advanced 141¾, and closed dull and drooping at 141¾. The demand for gold is still very light, and people are free sellers at present quotation. Should Congress pass any laws that would lead to retrenchment and make it comprehensible to every one that this Government is going to pay the current expenses and the interest on the public debt without either increasing for the present the indebtedness nor levying any additional taxes, gold would rule lower during spring than what it sells for now. The Alaska appropriation is not likely to be made this session, which makes the Treasury seven millions stronger for the time being.

The sudden and steady rise in Government bonds during the last three weeks has at last brought out a strong party to realize, in consequence of which, the market suffered a considerable decline, averaging from ½ to ¾ per cent. Five Twenties of 1862 and 1865 are prominent feelers and long body, and is shape resembling the large pinching bug, and as active as grasshoppers. They appear to come up through the snow, from the ground, play on the surface of it and return into it.

The stock market is off a little, but on the whole, is remarkably firm, with smaller transactions. Pittsburgh is the strongest on the market.

The decision of the Supreme Court, restoring the Connellsville Railroad charter, has caused some inquiry for the stock, but holders views are so entirely above those of the buyers, that little can be effected. We will try to-morrow to give a correct idea of the stock; the bonds started handle at from 72 to 76 per cent. during the last days, and sold at 76 to 76½.

Closing New York quotations, received by Ph. R. Mertz, were as follows:

Gold, 141¾; 1881's, 111¾; 5-20s, 1862, 107¾; 1865, 106¾; 10-40's, 103¾; Consols, 1875, 90-40s, 104¾; 7-30s, 107¾.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.	98
Merchants Union Express	58½
Western Union Telegraph	34¾
Erie R. R.	70¾
Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.	103½
Northwestern Railroad—common	74½
Northwestern—preferred	74½
Ohio & Mississippi Certificates	32
Michigan Southern	89½
Quicksilver	42
Quartz	1 14
Quicksilver—preferred	36½

The following stocks were sold on Tuesday evening, January 28th, at Commercial Sales Rooms, 108 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer:

Iron City National Bank		$ 92.00
Citizens' do	do	99.00
Mechanics' do	do	83.75
Peoples' do	do	107.25
do do	do	107.12½
First National Bank of Allegheny		100.00
Allegheny National Bank		92.00
do do	do	87.50
Second do	do	99.00
do do	do	99.00
Bank of Pittsburgh		89.25
N. and M. National Bank		98.00
Pittsburgh Gas Co		77.25
Allegheny Gas Co		35.75
Allegheny Suspension Bridge		47.50
Citizens' Fire Co		15.25
Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co		22.00
Citizens' Insurance Co		87.50
Western do do		44.25
Eureka do do		44.00
Penn do do		43.75
Allegheny do do		28.25
Monongahela Insurance Co		34.25
Workingmen's do		28.75
Central Transportation Co		56.00

—Judge Clarke, of New York, has recently decided that all state paper became the standard, and specie was no longer necessary. Hence to promise to pay gold and silver coin was an agreement to deliver merchandise, and the receiver was therefore entitled to its market value in the currency. The Judge's theory is that as he agreed to pay $100 in gold when specie was at par, the debt was a simple promise to pay money, and could be discharged by paying $100 in paper currency; but if he made the promise to pay $100 in gold after the latter ceased to be current, and was selling at a premium, he could be required to pay the market value of the gold dollars in legal tenders. The New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

"This decision is sneered at, but there is evidently something in the idea. The contract of promising one hundred dollars in gold coin, and promised to deliver 2,580 grains of coined gold of the United States, is not satisfied simply be held to the specific performance of the contract, and the creditor could take his choice of collecting the market value of the 2,580 grains of gold in currency, or of requiring the actual delivery of the specified weight in the gold itself. The promise to pay so many dollars in gold may, in the higher courts, be held to imply the payment of the legal tender dollars at the market value of one hundred gold dollars. The most important point to be settled in regard to the whole dispute has not been raised before the courts. If we grant that Congress has the right to coin money of paper, and that such paper would possess all the functions of gold and silver coin, the question still remains, is the greenback such a dollar? Does Congress put on its face to be a dollar of United States money? We contend that it does not, and that in no previous case has it been the issue to call money. It is simply a promise to pay money, and a promise is not, and in the nature of things cannot be the thing promised."

—The Secretary of the Treasury on Friday replied to the resolution of the House requiring him to communicate any information in his possession relating to the loan by any national bank, in violation of section seventy-one of the National Currency act, of any portion of their capital in excess of the limits provided by that law, upon railroad or mining stocks at fictitious values; and whether he has any information in his possession that any officers in such banks are engaged in speculations in such stock which involve the capital and credit of their respective institutions, &c. The Secretary inclosed a report from the Comptroller of the Currency, who says:

On the contrary, I am in possession of reliable information, the truth of which no investigations, sufficient to satisfy me that the National Banks, particularly those located in New York, are not in the habit of loaning their money upon fancy stocks at false or fictitious values. The second inquiry of the resolution I reply that I have no information in my possession that any officers of such banks are engaged in such speculative operations, and such stocks which involve the capital and credit of their respective institutions. Bank examiners are uniformly directed to report, and all my official powers are exercised to prevent violations of existing law by National banks of the act under which they are organized."

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, January 28, 1868.

CRUDE—We can report no improvement in the general tone of the market, and so far as we could learn, there was not a single transaction to-day. Spot oil is in limited supply and held firmly at 7½@— in some cases at 7½@—but the demand is light and there are but few, if any, buyers above 7½. For January and April, seller's option, there is nothing doing, but holders are still firm at 8c, and, we presume, buyers could be found at 7½@. For all the year, buyer's option, holders are asking 8c, but the last sale reported was at 11½@. There is but comparatively little offering, either for present or future delivery, and the firmness which has characterized the market for the past day or two, may be attributed to the advance at the wells, private advices to-day quoting at 9½@10.

REFINED—There was but a single sale of bonded oil reported, and it was effected last evening, 800 bbls for January, at 22½@. Spot oil may be quoted at 22½@22½; first half of February at 22c, and last half at 23½@23½c. There is some speculative demand for future deliveries, and if sellers could be found, we apprehend that there would be but little difficulty in effecting sales of "lines," running through the entire year.

ARRIVALS—The following are the arrivals of oil by the Allegheny Valley Railroad for the past week:

Ely & Pinkerton	252	Fawcett & Bro. 168
H. Koehler & Co	84	Fawcett, L. & S. 84
C. Spangler	84	Williams 168
Hallock & Frew	168	Lockhart & Frew 756
Fisher & Bro	336	
Total		2436

OIL SHIPPED EAST AT A. V. R. R.

H. Koehler & Co, 80 bbls benzole to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

E. Jaquans & Co, 160 do do ref Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart & Frew, 168 do do to Emil Schalk, Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 80 do do to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Ely & Skinner, 321 do do to Emil Schalk, Philadelphia.

Nat. Ref. Co, 321 do benzole to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

OIL SHIPPED EAST AT ROUTSBURG DEPOT.

Hutchinson Oil Co, 47 barrels benzole to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia; 50 do do ref. to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 28.—The dry goods market for domestic cottons was a little more animated and the prices are firmer with more inquiry for brown sheetings. New York mill's goods are up to 22½c; Wamsutta, Lonsdale, Fruit of the Loom and New Market A, 25c; Wescarora, 24c; Lonsdale 4-4, Masonville 40½c; Nashua R. brown 24c; New Market A, 31½c, while Sheeting's were up to 3c per yard; Utica 19½c; Amoskeag prints ¼c higher and now sell at 21½c; Pacific Mill do 12c; Simpson & Sayles' mournings 72c. Wamsutta prints nearly at 30c. All the standard makes of light seasonable styles sold at 13½c.

Milwaukee Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MILWAUKEE, January 28.—Flour dull but firm; city double extra $9.00@9.50; country do $8.00@8.75; extra $8.25@8.25. Wheat dull at $2.00@2.00 for No. 1 and $2.05 for No. 2 Oats steady at 55c for No 2. Corn steady at 84c for new shelled. Dressed Hogs firm at $7.00@8.25. Receipts—1,400 bbls flour, 24,000 bush wheat, 4000 bush oats, 6000 bush corn, 300 dressed hogs. Shipments—1,700 bbls flour, 1,800 bush wheat, 400 bbls pork.

Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 140½@140¾.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 27, 1868

MONEY AND GOLD.

The Money market continues to be very easy at 6@7 per cent. on call loans. Sterling quiet and steady at 9½@9¾. Gold lower, opened at 141¾, advancing to 142¾, closing at 142¾@143, with free sales under rumors from Washington that Alabama will soon be readmitted to the Union.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government stocks are lower, but closed active and firm. Coupons of '81, 111¾@111¾; do, '82, 111¾@111¾; do '64, 109¾@109¾; do '65, 109¾@110; do. new, 107¾@107¾; do. '67, 107¾@108. Ten Forties are 104¾@104¾, seven Thirties, 107¾@107¾.

STOCKS.

Stocks were heavy and lower, with a strong pressure to sell throughout the day, closing, however, with a better demand. Canton 37¾@39, Cumberland 35@36, Adams Express 60@60¼, Illinois Central 134¾@134¾, American 73, Quicksilver 26@26¾, Mariposa 12¾@13, Pacific Mail 112¾@112¾, Atlantic 97¾@98, Western Union 34¾@34¾, New York Central 139¾@141, Erie 70¾@70¾, Hudson 144¾@146, Reading 96¼@96¾, Burlington & Quincy 145, Ohio Certificates 89¾@90¾, Terre Haute preferred 74¾, St. Paul 76¾, do. preferred 89¾, Michigan Central 113¾, Michigan Southern 86¾@86¾, Illinois Central 134¾@134¾, Cleveland & Pittsburgh 111¾, Chicago & Alton 115, Fort Wayne 103@103¾, Ohio & Mississippi 32¾@32¾, New York Central 139¾@141, Erie 70¾@70¾,